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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 140.

CITY ITEMS.

"Many Dyspeptics.
Who cannot tolerate fresh light cakes raised with yeast, can eat them with impunity when raised with Prof. Morris' Azumea." See Parrish's Pharmacy, page 473.

Red Fire,
At Fulton's Drug Store.

Postoffice.
On Tuesday, 4th July, the Postoffice will be open between 7½ and 8½ o'clock A. M., and between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

Red Fire,
At Fulton's, Fifth street.

Bad Cases of Army Itch
Are cured every day with the never-failing Ointment sold at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Red Fire,
At Fulton's, Fifth street.

Something Worth Knowing.
To cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Summer Complaint, get a bottle of Henderson's Carminative. Sold by all Druggists.

Red Fire,
At Fulton's, Fifth street.

Fine Perfumery.
And Toilet articles, of all kind; Soaps, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Hair Dyes, and everything in the Drug line for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Two Cases of Piles Cured by Dr.
Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, the being quite paralyzed with the disease. Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, beside the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines
Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

The Purchasers of Books
At the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot are, as a general thing, very lucky, as we should judge from those large and beautiful pieces of silver-ware they carry away. These articles they received as presents, the books they purchased being often no more than if they had bought them elsewhere. Each customer is entitled to a present worth from 50 cents to 500 dollars. The place is 74 Fifth street. If you reside out of the city, send for a descriptive list of their books, select the books you wish, and send in an order for such, which will be promptly attended to.

Imperial Embarrassments.

The neighborly proximity of late to our borders of the French Eagles, rather has a tendency to sharpen our gossiping interest in the affairs of the Emperor Napoleon. To be sure, we have not been in haste to respond amicably to the advances made on the part of his Imperial Majesty, and none of the civilities common among neighbors, more especially when a new one within our circle has just commenced housekeeping, has yet passed between us. In fact, "not to put too fine a point" on the matter, we may as well intimate that we have pretty much made up our minds to cut the acquaintance of neighbor Maximilian, outright, and cannot be cajoled by any arts of feminine coquetry to accept Mrs. Maximilian's invitations to tea. We don't want to. They are a kind of people whom we wish to keep at a proper distance. Near familiarity breeds unpleasant sensations. We wonder whether they really mean to stay, whether or no. We rather guess they won't. There are some difficulties, taken altogether, that may prove quite insurmountable to the "solidarity" of the Mexican Empire by his Gallic Majesty, entirely apart from any agency of our own in the premises.

MAXIMILIAN requires fifty thousand French bayonets to maintain himself in Mexico against the liberals, at an expense to France that she is illable to bear. For a number of years past, under the imperial management, the debt of France has steadily increased, and its expenditures too have been increasing during the same period, while the revenues of the Empire during all this time have even decreased, or at best remained stationary. The usual inevitable consequences, in such a state of things, must be expected to result all in good time, and it is, therefore, a matter of no surprise to us when we see it stated, that M. THIERS has within a short time declared in his place in the French Chamber, that national bankruptcy was not far off, if the present management of affairs continues.

It has been directly intimated of late, more than once in the same Chambers, by the ablest men in France, that the Emperor was cutting his coat too large for his cloth—that the ship of State was carrying too much canvass. This is a most embarrassing view of affairs. The "traditional" policy of the family has always been against taking in sail in any emergency, no matter how terrific the gale is. We all know what a habit the "Uncle of his Nephew" had of crowding on the last rag of canvas, and what a bad job came of it, too. The "nephew" does not appear disposed to come short of the "uncle" in this respect.

If an Emperor is ever given to reflection and retrospection, we may suppose that Napoleon has contemplated, with anything but satisfaction his schemes of Christianizing the kingdom of the Aztecs. The adventure, is to be sure, Napoleonic in its conception, and would be magnificent enough in its results, if it were a success. It is grand in promise, utterly unscrupulous, frightfully expensive, (to a Republican) and was in the beginning sufficiently applauded in France by a class who never regard right of principle. But to maintain its favor it lacks one essential merit, victory. A prudent course of retrenchment would alienate the reckless sympathy of the class who have hitherto stimulated his ambition. To take in sail now would, to them, be an evidence of weakness, which, to an Emperor, as well as to the rest of mankind, is an imputation hard to bear up under. If he turns away from his flatterers, and endeavors to pursue a wise and prudent course, he loses their confidence, and will stand alone, for he never, in this Mexican adventure, had the support of the really strong and stable element of his own empire, not to speak of the rest of Europe. But the enterprise is taking a more serious turn than was contemplated upon, even by Imperial calculations. A war with the United States is not a thing to be lightly considered. If France is on the eve of bankruptcy with carrying the ordinary expenditures of a peace establishment, what would be the consequences of a war with what Prince NAPOLEON lately styled the most respected and one of the strongest powers in the world? He appears to be called to exercise his wisdom in choosing between two alternatives, as they are coming to be regarded in France, "Get out of Mexico, or get ready to fight the United States." If he is prudent, and does not carry too far his imitation of the "traditional policy," he will withdraw his legions from Mexico, and won't, at this late hour, stand much on ceremony about it, either. He will, in fact, take "French leave." *Au revoir.*

A TEST VOTE.—The Richmond municipal election will take place shortly, in view of which fact the *Republic* calls upon the friends of the Union to organize for a grand effort. It places the issue squarely on this ground: "It is strongly asserted by the friends of the South that the Union feeling among the people is strong and general. It is maintained by our enemies, on the other hand, that there is no truth in this assertion; that the pretended Union feeling is feigned and deceptive; and that the Southern people are playing a game of duplicity and fraud." We doubt not the *Republic* states correctly the issue, and we hope the result will prove that "duplicity and fraud cannot win."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1865. NO. 250.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Release of Rebel Prisoners.

Arrival of Major General Halleck.

HEALTH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

An Important Army Order.

More Soldiers to be Mustered Out.

Rebel Amnesty Property Clause.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1865.

Rebel Prisoners Released.

All the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, Md., have been released, the last squad numbering one hundred and fifty, arrived here this morning. The camp is to be broken up immediately.

Major-General Halleck.

arrived here on Saturday, from Richmond, and is stopping at the residence of General Grant in Georgetown. He will leave for San Francisco in a few days to take charge of his new command.

President Johnson

is much better to-day, and expects to be able to receive visits on Wednesday.

A large number of cattle contracted for by the Government before the disbanding of the armies, and delivered since, will be offered at public sale here shortly.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to the commanding Generals of all armies and departments, except the Department of the Gulf, the Army of Tennessee, the Provisional Corps, Army of the Potomac, the first army corps and troops in Texas, to immediately be **Reduce the Strength of their Commands.** To the minimum necessary to meet the requirements of the service, and to muster out all surplus men. The muster-out to be by entire organizations, including all additional thereto by recruiting and from other sources. In selecting the organizations for discharge, preference will be given to the veteran regiments having the shortest term to serve. Under this order are the 1st New Hampshire cavalry, First New York Provisional cavalry, Fourth New York cavalry, First Pa. provisional cavalry, Eighth Minnesota cavalry, and 215th Pa. infantry. The regiments will be sent to their respective States there to be mustered out under the direction of the chief mustering officer of the State.

General Crook has gone to Ohio on thirty days leave of absence. Brevet Major General Dorey, of the cavalry, has been assigned to the command of the District of Minnesota.

A delegation of the wealthy citizens of Richmond are here, to importune President Johnson to reduce the property clause of the amnesty proclamation to ten thousand dollars. They will lay siege to the White House on Wednesday.

Mr. Carson having withdrawn his application for reappointment as Purveyor of Customs at Cincinnati, Mr. R. H. Stevenson will be appointed his successor.

The following

Western Regiments

Belonging to General Schofield's command, were mustered out at Raleigh, on Wednesday last, and were expected to leave for their homes in a few days: 17th, 18th, 11th and 16th Ohio; 2d and 27th Michigan, and the 91st Indiana.

A letter from the correspondent at Raleigh, dated the 29th ult., says

The Nomination of Gen. Cox

For Governor of Ohio is received in military circles with unbounded satisfaction.

Notwithstanding the order stopping the issue of the "destitute ration," except in extreme cases,

The Number Applying for Food

Is on the increase. Many old men and women walk fifty miles to obtain their pittances of bread and meat. About five hundred thousand rations have been issued to the destitute at this post alone. More than twice as many whites as blacks apply for assistance.

Col. E. Whittlesey, formerly of Gen. Howard's staff, has established his headquarters here, as Chief Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State. The functions presented for settlement are most perplexing, and the difficulties to be overcome in securing to the blacks the rights belonging to their new condition are very great. Many instances of their brutal treatment have occurred in the region of the State around Fayetteville.

The machinery of the State Government is being rapidly set in order. As soon as it can be depended upon Mr. Holden, the Provisional Governor, will be ordered to Washington, when it will be started. It is very doubtful whether a convention will meet before September.

Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox

Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, since his arrival here, has been the guest of Gov. Dennison. On evening before last he was visited at the residence of State Agent Wetmore by most of the Ohioans residing in Washington. The General accompanied by his lady left for the West this evening.

Fourteen clerks with copperhead proclivities were dismissed from the Interior Department, on the 1st inst., and their places filled with wounded officers and soldiers.

Secretary Stanton

Was not at the War Department to-day, and is too seriously indisposed to leave his room. Assistant Secretary Dana, who closed his official duties with the Department on Tuesday afternoon last, and prepared to leave the city on Saturday morning, was requested by Mr. Stanton to remain until Wednesday, when he will leave for New York, if the Secretary is able to assume his duties.

The only public celebration of the Fourth to take place here to-morrow, is that by the colored people in the President's grounds, and at Mason's Island.

The trial of Miss Harris, for the killing of Burroughs last winter, commenced in the criminal court here to-day. Ten jurors were selected out of the regular panel. The court adjourned until Wednesday.

A delegation representing fourteen Indian tribes of the far west, some of which are now in arms against the Government, are expected to arrive here soon to confer with the Indian Bureau in regard to an amicable settlement of their difficulties with the United States. This frolicsome party which will number about seventy persons, is to be feasted at the Government's expense.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1.—The United States steamer Fort Morgan arrived here this morning from Mobile and Dauphin Island, bringing Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise left Norfolk yesterday for Richmond.

Brevet Brigadier General A. Lacts has been assigned to duty in this district, by orders from the President.

The Sanitary Commission have closed their rooms in this place, having no further need of the stuff they have heretofore extended to the sick and wounded soldiers in these hospitals.

The Celebration at Gettysburg.

HARRISBURG, July 3.—Maj. Gen. Meade and staff and Maj. Gen. Crawford and staff arrived here last night, and were received at the depot by a delegation of State officers, Generals Meade and Crawford were entertained during the morning by Gov. Curtin at the executive mansion, where they were also waited upon by the citizens of Harrisburg. The distinguished party left the city at 10 o'clock this morning, in carriages, intending to drive through the Cumberland Valley to Gettysburg.

Late Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The trial of Miss Mary Harris for the murder of Andrew J. Burroughs, in the Treasury Department, some months ago, was commenced in the common court to-day.

Maj. Gen. Halleck has arrived in the city.

Robt. Ould has been unconditionally released and may soon be expected here from Richmond.

A special to the New York *Post*, dated July 3d, says Gen. Grant leaves for Albany this evening. He will not go to Saratoga.

The President is better to-day, but is still too much indisposed to receive visitors.

HOWELL COBB.—Howell Cobb, who is at liberty on his parole, recently expressed the opinion at Macon, that slavery was forever dead. He further expresses confidence in the ability and integrity of President Johnson, and believed that he would pursue a conciliatory course toward the South. The counseled the people not to be despondent, and assured them that there was a bright future in store for the Southern States. On being asked what was to become of himself, he replied that he supposed his fate would be the same as that of all the original secessionists before the war, and those who had occupied the same position with him since.

Brigadier General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, has been brevetted Major General.

General Grant will be present at the celebration to-day, at Albany, New York.

Reunion Carol for July Fourth, 1865.

FROM "MRS. GRUNDY," NO. 1.

Twine roses round the sabre's sheath,
With olive bough and myrtle wreath
Make every flagstaff gay.
Let North and South, palm pressed to palm—
One people—chant the old-time psalm
Of Liberty to-day.

Beside the grave of the dead past
A new nativity we cast,
A future grand we will;
And cursing centuries, as they flee,
Our multiplying stars shall see
One constellation still.

Salute once more, repentant South,
From the unsullied flag of Northern birth,
The Union's glorious Fourth.
Let Yorktown's salvos shake the sky,
And Bunker Hill make glad reply
In thunder, for the North.

"Peace hath her victories!" her hand
Shall seed the plains by slaughter banned,
And reap their golden store.
The Nation's wounds her lips divine
Shall close, with kisses' anodyne,
To open nevermore.

To open nevermore—for War
Hath broken down the only bar
To endless brotherhood.
Lo! purged by Battle's red ordeal
Of Slavery's stain, our land to-day
Is Freedom's Holy Rood!

And far and wide, within the pale,
To-day's brotherly "All Hail!"
Shall thrill the trembling wires;
And Uncle Sam's kingdom's ringing chains white
To Carolina's swamps, to-night,
Shall sparkle festive fires.

Henceforth be vengeful thoughts forsworn,
All taunts that foster haste forborne
By purified lips and when
Justice to Mercy leans her ear,
Let the strong-handed, low-voiced, to fear,
Say, heartily, Amen!

Right is supreme. The conflict o'er,
To raise, regenerate, restore,
Is every good man's aim.
Hayes to the plough, and now
Must follow in its track the plough,
The desert to reclaim.

Labor the scars of war shall hide
With teeming harvests; fields of blood dyed
A purer tint shall know.
Tall corn shall nurture the Southern knolls,
Cane gild the plains, and cotton-balls
The uplands swathe with snow.

Hurrah! as Fourth to Fourth succeeds,
The Land of mighty thoughts and deeds
Shall keep its place the van,
And be—whatever may debase,
In other lands, the human race—
The land where MAN is MAN.

The Internal Revenue.

A Washington dispatch says that "notwithstanding the immense sum thus shown to have been collected for internal revenue, it is stated to fall considerably below the estimate for the year. The present complicated and expensive method of collecting internal revenue should speedily give place to a simpler and cheaper one. The cost of collecting the duties from the banks will fall below twenty-five hundred dollars."

We will venture to assert that simplifying "the present complicated and expensive method of collecting internal revenue" will not supply the deficiency. If, during the year of greatest manufacturing prosperity, the revenue has fallen short, what, we ask, will be the case when we cease to manufacture for ourselves and do our buying abroad, as the free traders propose? The decline in the price of gold having inseparably connected the protection under which our manufacturers have thrived, our mills are stopping, not alone because our own Government ceased to be the great customer it was, but because foreign competitors, actual and threatened, compels them to contract and prepare for the worst. Under moderate duties we are going abroad for our wares, giving our support to foreign manufacturers, the cheap labor of other countries, and driving from existence the products which, to a large extent, our internal revenue is collected.

We propose not to discuss this question at length now. But we wish simply to say, the agricultural class, who are so prone to oppose the protection tariff policy, should take warning, for when, by buying abroad, our own manufactures have been suppressed, *the revenue will have to be collected from the soil.* This already is already short. Mills and shops are going out of existence, and foreign goods are coming in. Foreign manufacturers we cannot reach—they will not pay the debt, nor its interest, though they have done much to create it. Unless the other great interests of our country are prosperous the soil will have to pay. There is something for owners of the soil to think of.

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.—Some soldier-friends having nominated Gen. W. W. Irwin, the present accomplished Commissary General of Pennsylvania, for the position of Auditor General, he has written a letter peremptorily declining to be a candidate.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Latest Rumors—Mr. Stanton—President King—The Conspiracy Trial—What Will the President Do?—Suspicions and Queries—The President's Policy—The Future of Parties and the Offices, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1865.

I reached here from a cooling visit to the seaside to find an interesting variety of rumors, fresh and rare, flying about. Mr. Stanton is going out of the cabinet. That's one rumor, or rather part of one, the other part being that Preston King, of New York, will take his place. Do you believe it? you ask. I do, and I don't, just as you please. Mr. Stanton wants to retire and have a season of quiet. It's no new thing, and he has held on some time for special reasons, chief of which related to the trial of the conspirators, which is almost over, the action of the President being all that we wait for. And just here is the point of interest: Some say he is a good deal put out because of the part he is compelled to play, and some say that he is strongly inclined to burst up the whole affair, and send the conspirators before a civil tribunal, to be tried over again. To this there are two sides—the probable and improbable. The probable is based on the strong reasons which, it is contended, exists, why it should be done; rather why there never should have been a military commission in the case. This thing is strongly urged by ancient copperheads, which is no reason at all why the President, ANDREW JOHNSON, will do it—"on the contrary quite the reverse." The improbable is based on the fact that the constituting of the Commission, the trial and everything connected with it have been right under the President's observation, and presumably with his approbation, although it is pretty well understood that Mr. Stanton did carry a rather high hand and stand a little stiff in the first stages, whereby he made things go as they have gone. If they were not according to the President's notions, the time would seem to have gone by when he can well say so.

Coming back to the first rumor, some say that, by a reversal of the order, it grows out of the second; that is, that Mr. Stanton is going out because the President will not affirm the commission and its proceedings. I have my opinion—but not here or now.

Now about Mr. Preston King. He is a first-rate man—for some things. He is a close, valued and valuable friend of President Johnson. Both know that if anybody has influence with Andrew Johnson, President, it is Preston King. Politician, the experience and shrewd. He rarely makes a mistake. He talks less, but in the opinion of some says more than any man living. A "barnburner" and original free soil Democrat in New York, an original mover whereby the old Whig party was dismissed and the Republican party brought into existence, and a man who believes in his creed, he ever has stood, and, you may depend, ever will stand to it; and if he has the influence with Andrew Johnson rumor says he has, there will be no step backward with him. If present appearances do not exactly authorize this view of the case, you may feel sure there is a good deal more to come before you get at the bottom of the Johnson-King policy—if there is such a thing.

The President is not well; he has overworked himself, but he is somewhat better now. I don't think he has been poisoned, although that question has been asked, a fact that serves to remind us of the times in which we so recently lived, and from the borders of which we are now only just beyond. Isn't it curious that men should have occasion to ask about the *next man*—President Foster of the Senate? As yet, only President *of the Senate*.

Everybody tells me the Presidents's "reconstruction" policy is gaining ground, and that it will stand, in spite of everything. It may split two parties, the old heads say, but will stand the test and be the point of future party divisions. They say the time is not far off when men will have to take sides, and that the offices will become an element in the game. It is said natural that an administration which *has* a policy, should wish to have the supporters of it in the places of influence. Perhaps it is a little too early to say much about this, but I hear it talked about some, and in quarters where it is not all talk.

The Departments will close to give a chance to survive the Fourth. When I get back from the sea-shore, where I go to get cool again, I will tell you some more. POPULUS.

Jeff. Davis's Baggage.

GLIMPSES INTO HIS DESK.

WHAT HE WROTE TO HIS WIFE.

Some Things Not in Official Papers.

Highly Interesting Reading.

It was announced some time ago by telegraph that some of the personal baggage of Jefferson Davis had been captured by our troops under General Vogles in Florida, and that in the trunks taken were many letters and papers which might prove of value to our government, and of interest to the public. The Boston *Advertiser* has received copies of several of these captured letters, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, and find in them much readable matter. The letters are all confidential, and much of their contents is matter of a private and domestic character, which is entirely out of place in print, and the publication of which, whether the rebel chief or any one else be the owner of the correspondence, would be in exceedingly bad taste.

There are other passages in the epistles, however, the publication of which violates no private rights, and which the public will be interested in reading.

The first of the letters in our hands is dated at Jackson, Miss., on the 14th of February, 1861, and addressed by Mr. Davis to his wife. Just three days before he had been elected President of the infant Confederacy by the Convention at Montgomery; and, as might be imagined, he was full of business and wrote briefly. He says his reception at Vicksburg and Jackson was most enthusiastic, and that he is constantly "in a crowd of people and events." He had been summoned by telegraph to Montgomery, and was to leave on the day of writing. In the course of the letter occurs the following:

"When the military came out on the route, including a company of boys, how I wished the children could have seen it, to be remembered in after years."

The children have seen "military" enough since that letter was written to remember, however, companies of boys, and of old men as well, shedding their blood like water for the infamous cause of which the writer of these lines was the chosen leader. Even then, just one month before by his order the guns of Charleston were opened on the national flag, he saw so little of what was in the future that he looked upon the gathering soldiers only with curiosity, and a wish that his children could see the parade to remember and speak of in the peaceful times to come.

We have a letter to Davis from Major General Earl Van Dorn, a leader who attained some prominence in the early part of the war, but has now been almost forgotten. Much of the letter, which is dated in June, 1862, relates to a proclamation of Governor Rector, of Arkansas, denouncing the rebel government for sacrificing the States west of the Mississippi in concentrating all its troops at Corinth. Van Dorn says that the people indignantly denounce Rector's pernicious opinions, and that he stands almost alone in the State. General Van Dorn protests against the appointment of Magruder to a Western command, and closes his letter with the following eulogistic reference to General Sterling Price:

"The love of the people of Missouri for Gen. Price is unbounded, and his presence in command under them so great, that wisdom would seem to dictate that he be put at the head of affairs in that State. With the restoration of Missouri, the fall of St. Louis, the reclamation of a rich segment of our beloved South from the hand of the invader, the end of the war will be mine; but I shut all this out from me, because I think it is the best interest of the country to do so. I drop whatever glory these may be on to brave and worthy hands. I feel that I am one more worthy to wear it, and by whom I would rather see it worn."

Jefferson Davis, in a letter to his husband dated at Macon, Ga., at Montgomery, gives an odd glimpse at an odd corner of society, enough in a slaveholding community, and reproves herself very naively for a bit of inconsistent humanity:

"The poor girl I thought of buying appealed to me as the wife of the President, to take her out of the servitude, which is so weary, sad. I am so tired of being bought by the cruel negro trader and then another. If you have a little girl, as they say you have, I will wait upon her till I can get her. She is good, I think. I have found Jeffie D. a very good boy," etc.

In the same letter Mrs. Davis photographs with feminine accuracy and feminine impatience the state of southern feeling in Central Alabama. She is writing, it should be remembered, of the "first families" of Montgomery.

"I never saw such stupefied people as they seem about here. Not a word, not a note of any army but that of the West, and not to feel much interest in that. Tasked the news the other day, and was told nothing, and on my upon seeing the paper found that there had been an engagement and victory at Vicksburg. The people are so quiet that little here, and everybody seems to be spiritless. Colonel Pickett is in trouble here, and I fear from his having from a very moderate means raised the money for three thousand pounds sterling, and when the government looks very bad. I have felt so unhappy about the reported attack on Richmond, and every day since I suppose some feel fight at the first note of danger. From your letter I think you feel depressed. Is it so?"

The two letters from General Lee, bearing date last December, are rather stiffly worded, as a soldier's military missives are permitted to be. He writes anxiously about the troops to be sent to Bragg to stop Sherman's march for the coast, and does not think any men can prudently be withdrawn from the army defending Richmond. He has sent eight hundred cavalrymen, without horses, to Wade Hampton, and thinks they will strengthen his force very much, and that under present circumstances nothing more can be done. General Lee says he thinks Grant is preparing to make a movement against his lines, and remarks, perhaps sarcastically, "All we want to resist them is men." He knew, at his headquarters south of the James, December 6th, that Wright's corps left Sheridan on the 3d to rejoin Grant, and already had Gordon's division and another on the way from Early's army to reinforce his own position correspondingly.

One of the letters to the rebel President from the Southwest speaks with more indignation than elegance of "the dunghill policy of fighting at every "State's threshold," as urged by "shallow politicians "too weak to see beyond the door, and too cramped "in patriotism to go beyond it."

Mrs. Davis, in one of her notes to her husband, speaks of her "poor old mother" in a manner which in itself is very patriotic, but in the light of recent events becomes comic in its suggestion of the love which the fugitive President is said to have made in his extremity of the name and infirmity of that same aged mother-in-law.

THE TURF.

Fifth Day of the Woodlawn Races, Louisville.

The fifth day at Woodlawn course witnessed another large attendance. The first race was mile heats, three best in five, which was contested by Big Black and Jim, the latter winning the race. The following is the summary:

Mile heats, 3 best in 5, for horses, geldings and mares that have never trotted in public under 2:38. Purse $100.

1. J. W. Shockeney names b. g. Jim.....	1	2	1		
2. R. A. Alexander names bk. s. Big Black.....	2	1	2		
Time—2:45, 2:41, 2:41½, 2:40.					

The match race between Fanny Burks and Jouett was a fine one, and the time, considering the condition of the track, was good. The first heat, which was well contested, was won by Fanny Burks in 2:41½; the second heat by Jouett in 2:44½; the third heat by Fanny Burks in 2:44, and the fourth heat by Fanny Burks in 2:48.

TWENTY WOMEN ARMED WITH SWITCHES.—Some time since a man named Amos Taylor, of Eastmanville, took into his employ and home as a domestic assistant, a disreputable woman, of this city, known as Mrs. Hatch, her who attempted to commit suicide while residing in Collin's block, several months past. Her presence in the family soon caused trouble between Mr. Taylor and his wife, resulting in the wife being shamefully abused, as the story goes, and compelled to leave her home. The ladies of Eastmanville, about twenty in number, armed themselves with switches, took their hands, and proceeding to his Taylor's residence one night, a short time since, gave him a sound, and doubtless richly merited thrashing. The man Taylor, as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the chastisement, had the ladies arrested for the offense, and they are being examined upon the charge of assault and battery, before Justice Rice, of Lemont, to-day. L. Patterson, of this city, went down to defend the ladies.—*Grand Rapids Eagle, 27th.*

The Fremont *Journal* says that about 100,000 pounds of wool have already been bought in Fremont at from forty-five to fifty-five cents. The majority of wool-growers are still holding their clip for advanced prices.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer China.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Rates of Charges for Messages.

CAPE RACE, July 2, via ASHBY BAY, July 3.—The Cunard steamship China, from Liverpool, Saturday, June 24th, via Queenstown, Sunday, 25th, passed this point at eight o'clock this morning, *en route* to Halifax and Boston. The general and political news was meagre and unimportant. The advices by the Persia caused a decline in American securities.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English papers are universally silent on American affairs.

The telegraph cable was aboard the Great Eastern. As soon as the balance of the machinery was put up. The telegraph fleet would sail for Valencia, and it was hoped before their departure from Valencia that a United States Government steamer would join them. They will probably leave Valencia on the 16th of July and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinity bay, about the 24th of July.

The directors of the company have decided on the following uniform tariff between all points of the United States and British North American Provinces:—£1 sterling for twenty words or less, and £1 for each additional word to the continent of Europe: £21 for twenty words, and £1 5s for each additional word to Asia and Africa, and £25 for 20 words, and £1 5s for each additional word. Date and signatures are all to be counted and charged for in messages. Messages for places in Asia and Africa, to which the telegraph does not at present extend, will be forwarded by the first mail. Paid messages in cipher will be charged double these rates.

The directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first there will be such an accumulation of messages that great delay will arise in the transmission of news, but they intend to put down new cables as fast as possible and then reduce the prices. The cable will be opened for business on Wednesday if it is laid as possible, and all news will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Heart's Content and Trinity Bay.

The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company sells in London at a premium, and the old one, thousand pound shares, five hundred and sixty pounds sterling. On the 23d of June the stockholders in the City Construction Company visited the Great Eastern, by an invitation from the Directors of the Atlantic Company, and on the following day Mr. Adams, the American Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, with a large number of other distinguished people, visited the ship. By request of Mr. Adams was drank at the *dejeuner* on board the vessel.

Mr. Adams in returning thanks said that during the whole of his residence in England he wish that the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overwhelmed with telegrams, but now he wished it every success, and believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries. The interests and object of the Great Britain and America is to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put down, the sole object they had in view was peace also.

No more visitors were admitted on board the Great Eastern after the above occurred.

The present condition of the cable was all that could be desired, and those most interested in it had no doubt to be perfectly confident of its complete success.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company is lower. With regard to the affairs of the Company against the United States under the Reciprocity treaty, the hope is expressed that the question may be concluded before the end of the year.

The parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The business of the session is closing up, and will end in about a fortnight.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of Sunday's Circular says there has been during the week an active business in American securities, and until to-day's quotations came in we had seen five per cent bonds and Illinois and Edie shares. The five per cent bonds having been at 70 to-day, at 67¾, the shares having been at 69 to-day, and 68 for Illinois and 41 and 40 for Erie. There has also been some business in Virginia at 39. Mr. Jefferson Davis's departure from Canada is regarded in Switzerland. This interview with the Emperor is said to have with no result, and he has returned to Canada, where he has received warning of an attack upon the Government in a speech in the Chamber.

PARIS.—A general Amnesty has been declared for offences against the press. Marshall O'Donnelhad made a speech in the Court and setting forth the Government policy which includes the maintenance of the Pope's rule, and that the maintenance for amicable relations with foreign powers. Italy, as reported that negotiations between Mr. Motley and the Italian Papal Court have been interrupted, and that the Embassy will leave Rome. Returns from Mexico and Havana papers confirm this rupture.

LATEST FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RAVAGES OF THE SPOTTED FEVER.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 30.—General Cox having been nominated for Governor of Ohio, has been relieved of the command of the Department, and ordered to report to Washington, which leaves General Ruger in command.

The Court of Claims for the United States for the collection of debts until the New State Government is organized, which will not take place before next January.

The Washington bring alarming accounts of the filthy and sickly condition of that city, which state of things has been growing worse since the final release of the rebel prisons of our soldiers who were rotten with disease. It is reported that the yellow fever has appeared there, but I do not believe it as it is considered too early in the season for that epidemic. The blacks who have gathered there in great numbers furnish many victims to a disease.

The Newbern *Times* states that it is spotted fever. It has been raging fearfully among the blacks as well as whites in Wilmington, and it is whispered that the yellow fever is threatened. We learned these facts from a Wilmington official.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR IN IOWA.

Decision of Internal Revenue Commissioner.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *World's* Washington special says: Important seizures under the internal revenue law of highwines at Dubuque, Iowa, valued at several hundred thousand dollars has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval. The parties who advanced money on these highwines on the belief that Government had been duly paid, claim that their interests should be protected. Compromise will probably be effected, which will save the Government and parties to some extent, and may lead to general rule that no whisky shall hereafter be sold in open market, unless under bond. In all cases where parties have advanced internal revenue on highwines, they will be protected as far as they can be.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

Probable Retirement of Secretaries Seward and Stanton.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Sunday *Mercury* publishes a Washington dispatch, that Secretary Stanton will leave the Cabinet on the 15th, and mentions Preston King as his probable successor, which would make it necessary for Secretary Seward to retire.

The *Tribune* takes the occasion to say that Secretary Seward long since notified President Johnson of his wish to be relieved of his official cares and duties at the earliest day consistent with the demands of the public service.

A DELEGATION FROM RICHMOND.

Applications for Pardon.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A delegation has arrived from Richmond, bearing a monogously signed memorial praying for the reconsideration of that clause in the Amnesty Proclamation excepting from its benefits all persons worth more than twenty thousand dollars. Seventy applications for pardon, principally of Virginians recommended by Governor Pierpoint, were received to-day by the President. The applicants, including several women, are nearly all worth more than $20,000.

Celebration of Fourth of July at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The only public celebration to-morrow at Washington will be by colored people composing the National Monument Association, with Gen. Hunter as orator. Salutes will be fired at sunrise, noon and sunset by order of the Government authorities, and at night there is to be a display of fireworks. All the public Departments will be closed to-morrow.

Fire in New York—Celebration of the Fourth.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The loss, by the burning of West, Bradley & Co.'s hoop skirt factory, last night, was $50,000. Over one thousand operatives are thrown out of employment.

The Fourth will be celebrated with unusual enthusiasm. The celebration will be participated in largely by returned veterans, most liberal provision for them having been made by the municipal authorities of both cities.

The United States Service Petroleum Fraud.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The hearing in the case of W. D. Mann and David Stratton, who defrauded the stockholders of the United States Service Petroleum Company, was to have come off to-day, but it was postponed until Wednesday morning. Mann and Stratton are in prison in default of bail.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Jay Cooke, report subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan to-day at $2,987,000.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Platform of Future Organization.

Opposition to Negro Suffrage.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *Herald's* special says: An address to the Democracy of the United States will be published to-morrow, from Chas. Mason, Chairmain of the Democratic National Association of this district. It is intended more as a platform for future organization of party than as a call for immediate concert of action.

The address set out with declaring that the Democrats believed peace and union were compatible and could be secured by conciliatory measures, and that after the war commenced a great mass of Democrats acquiesced in it as an unavoidable calamity, to be prosecuted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, believing that as soon as this object was attained the war ought to cease.

It takes strong ground against conferring upon the negro the right of citizenship, on the ground that they are unqualified by education, and as a race so greatly inferior to the whites as to a lower the standard of average intelligence by intermingling. This is declared to be a white man's government, and the negro a foreign element, and can not be successfully assimilated. Immediate re-admission of rebellious States to the sacred circle with all their rights and privileges unabridged is also urged on the ground that the Federal Government cannot exist while a portion of the States composing it are free and another portion virtually enslaved by Military Government. The address declares unlimited confidence in the wisdom, integrity and democracy to President Johnson, concluding in eulogistic terms.

Affairs in Mexico.

Guerrilla Bands Increasing.

Difficulty between French and Austrian Troops.

Saltillo Reported Occupied by French.

NEW YORK, July 3.—From Mexico it is reported that the bands of guerrillas are increasing in all parts of the country, inflicting much damage and augmenting the general mistrust of the Empire. There is also want of harmony between the French and Austrian troops. A brigade of Mejian troops is said to occupy Monterey.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that forces had been sent to Tampico, where an attack by Juarez' troops, reinforced by American emigrants, was expected.

Indications are that affairs in Mexico are growing from bad to worse.

A dispatch from Monterey, the 27th from San Louis, announces that Saltillo was occ

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

☞ The COMMERCIAL will not be issued to-morrow, it being "the day we celebrate."

Not Treason, but War.

A portion of the English press, and none more recklessly than the *Times*, instill evincing a lively concern in the affairs of our country. The great and rapid changes that have occurred in our domestic condition, have not placed us beyond the pale of their anxieties. Losing all hope for the rebellion, since Texas gave up, they are the more concerned for the Rebels who lie at the mercy of the Government.

The *Times* frames a sort of argument to prove that since our conflict was a veritable war, the charge of treason cannot be against those who carried it on, in antagonism to the Government, and that, therefore, they should not be subjected to trial and punishment for treason. We get a much better idea of what this crime is from the constitution of our country, which says, "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." So that the grounds on which exemption is claimed constitute the very essence and form of the crime. The blockade of the Southern ports, the exchange of prisoners, and the use of flags of truce, although usages of war, do not imply the recognition of the Confederacy, in the remotest degree. The military power opposed to the Government is all that it has ever treated with in any form. It is only in the looseness of colloquial discourse that the contest can be called a war, since it was not between parties or sections, as such, but it was between a party and section against the General Government. It was an insurrection, a vast riot, and when it was suppressed it closed with no treaty, no stipulations of any sort with any civil government, real or pretended. It was simply a suppressed rebellion, and there was no more of it—just like the Sepoy rebellion.

The early history of this seditious movement further demonstrates the treason of its originators, for whom the English plea of exemption is put in. They were many of them functionaries of the Government. They abused the trust reposed in them, by robbing the treasury and the arsenals; by sending the army and navy to distant stations; by transferring the arms of the country, meant for its defence, to the hands of those who had conspired secretly for its destruction; and, finally, by remaining in the capital and in their post of office, as enemies of the Government and spies on its movements. If ever there was treason, and that coupled with the basest sort of treachery, it was in this case. ARNOLD'S was child's play, compared with it.

And now, because their treachery and treason secured them advantages over the Government, such that they could protract the contest for four years, and bring millions of men into the field, and give hundreds of thousands of them graves there, and fill the whole land with mourning, and impoverish their deluded followers, even to starvation; because their crime assumed such horrid magnitude, it is claimed that the originators of this huge wickedness and misery cannot logically be deemed guilty of treason, and that they are very suitable objects for the exercise of Government clemency.

Perhaps we have not charity enough towards English sentiment on this subject; but we see little reason for admiration and little ground for approval, in any of the utterances of the *Times*, since the insurrection began, and we suspect that the extreme anxiety evinced now, under pretense of mercy to a few gentlemen rebels, to make "this thing" a war and not a domestic insurrection, has some selfish connection with apprehended questions and claims, growing out of England's forward and effective interference in it. We can easily see that their novel interpretation of the doctrines of neutrality and belligerent rights would be greatly strengthened by our admitting what they now claim. It would not only save the necks of rebels, but save the funds of the English government.

The Price of Coal in Pittsburgh.

In Chicago a Fuel Savings Society has been formed. The fundamental idea is to supply the poor with a good quality of fuel at a price somewhat below wholesale rates for large quantities, and also to appeal to their self respect and to induce habits of frugality. Any person contributing to the funds of the society for the benefit of the poor, is to be regarded as a member, and the contribution of $25 will secure a life-membership.

A fuel committee is charged with purchasing fuel at the lowest rates possible, storing it and superintending its distribution, the same to be sold to members at cost.

In Pittsburgh, where, of all places in the world, coal should be cheap, there is an eminent necessity for an organized movement to ensure reasonable rates during the ensuing winter. It is a remarkable fact that Pittsburgh coal has sold lately in Cincinnati as cheap as the same coal sold here. All the argument is contained in this single fact. Our object now is not to discuss the question; at some future time we will recur to it with facts that will, we think, prove interesting to consumers. Meanwhile, we trust a movement will be set on foot to insure coal at fair rates.

American Securities Abroad.

A gentleman writing from Bonn, Germany, says: "Mr. CONN, a banker, tells me that in this little city of twenty thousand inhabitants a million dollars worth of United States bonds are held. The feeling seems to have been that the North was rich and strong; that it must gain in the end, and that the issue was safe to venture money on." What was true of Bonn, has likewise been true of other portions of Germany. The people have subscribed, and continue to purchase very freely of our bonds, the bankers obtaining them in large quantities, and then disposing of them as previously ordered, or as afterwards called for.

It is an interesting fact, as shown by the reports, that a much better grade of Germans are coming to this country now than during previous years; belonging to the social classes, among whom the Federal loans have been mostly taken. Having sold their money over freely, they now come themselves, bringing their bonds with them, and purchasing additional ones on leaving the Fatherland. In this manner a considerable amount of the Government loans will in time find their way back into the country.

THE WAGES OF NEGROES.—The vigorous movement of the old slavery spirit in Virginia has met with a sudden check. The farmers of a county, or neighborhood, met together, and fixed on a tariff of prices for negro labor. One party hardly ever makes a bargain that is satisfactory to the two concerned. These generous Virginia farmers fixed on five dollars a month, for first-rate hands, the laborer to clothe himself, pay his own doctor's bills, and lose the time when he was sick. This was so much worse than under the old slavery times, that the darkeys could not agree to it. At least the Government officers could not agree to such an imposition. So the arrangement was annulled, and further oppressive combinations prohibited.

This is right. The Government, having given freedom to the slaves of rebels, is bound to protect them from wrongs which would make their condition as bad as slavery, if not worse. If left merely in the condition of free blacks under the old codes, they would be miserable indeed, for it was the design of those laws to make free blacks uncomfortable, and to drive them out of the neighborhood of the slaves.

GOOD ADVICE.—The positive and final declaration of President JOHNSON to the South Carolinians, is the evidence of his soundness of mind, and the direction it has taken. He said, with an emphasis, "The people of South Carolina must have a convention and amend their constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith; and the convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere."

REBEL PAPERS.—So one of the more foolish papers in the South still gets can occasional blast on the old key-note of rebellion. But they can hardly expect to produce much effect on the minds of the people. Their folly only exposes them to mingled pity and contempt. The true wisdom of both journals and people is to submit to the inevitable conditions of the lot to which their former folly and wrong doing have brought them, and to improve both their condition and themselves by pursuing wiser and better counsels.

DRUGGING SOLDIERS.—A case has been brought before the authorities of Richmond, in which parties were charged with drugging the drink of a soldier and then robbing him. There are probably many cases of this kind. The robbing of soldiers appears to be a business of rogues, for the season. Bad whisky is generally potent enough to disable the victims; but sup-pefying and poisoning ingredients are sometimes added to make it more sure. Those soldiers who avoid the whisky, will be pretty sure of escape the drugs and the robbing.

TOBACCO.—The recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—to allow tobacco, upon proper evidence, to pay the tax existing at the time of the original sale of the goods, or free, if made before the tax was imposed—will enable holders of these sorts to realize to a better advantage than heretofore.

"The Five Reasons."

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says there are five reasons why the American people may not take the life of any evil doer connected with the rebellion, even to satisfy strictest justice. As the arguments against the capital punishment of the rebels are very thoroughly stated by this writer, and withal, quite original, we condense them for the information and entertainment of our readers.

1. The rebels have been brought up under the influence of slavery, and cannot be held amenable to the civilized code of morals. They never have been so held. HENRY CLAY, in the matter of dueling, and THOMAS JEFFERSON, and thousands of others, in the matter of licentiousness with slaves, were not held amenable to a civilized code of morals. Slavery is a barbarism, and its effect is to make men savages, who cannot be held responsible to the laws of civilization any more than the savage Indians can. The inhuman treatment of our prisoners, the butchery of our colored troops, the massacre at Lawrence, were all instances of savagery, and in keeping with the barbarism of slavery in this country for the past two hundred years. The street fights, shooting affrays, bowie knife encounters, open day murders, brutal mobs, hunting slaves with blood-hounds, and burning them at the stake have all grown out of slavery. The world will yet pronounce that savages inaugurated and carried on a rebellion to sustain slavery.

2. We of the North are not guiltless in the matter. From the first we have done almost nothing but foster and pamper and pet the "peculiar institution." We can not turn around, hold up our hands in horror, and protest that we are innocent and they perfect monsters, emotionless for their blood, for their fidelity to slavery, when we have so long kept them company in that fidelity, and often gone beyond them in our example of it, would stamp us monsters, Pharisees, hypocrites, and stupendously and immeasurably unjust." The servile North-led and lured the South into this very rebellion. Had not the whole history of the North given the South to believe that we should at last yield to her threat of secession, or, at least, that a sufficiently large party in the North would side with the secession to make it successful, the rebellion would never have been inaugurated; and JAMES BUCHANAN, HORATIO SEYMOUR, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, FERNANDO WOOD, and others lesser, are more guilty of the rebellion than all the Southern rebels put together—yet who thinks of taking their lives? There is a better way of testifying against all their wrongs, a better way of doing justice to all these parties, ourselves with the rest, thus:

"Pardoning all malefactors on the ground that they are savages, will still be to inflict on them the utmost extreme of punishment; for what could be so terrible as to be so treated? Instead of pardoning them on the ground that we have been a party to their slavery, will also be both punishment and retribution to us as having been guilty with them, but pardon to them, as no more than that punishment and pardon of them and of ourselves for our active, because we helped make them rebels, and pardoning rebels will be the same punishment and pardon of them and of ourselves for our passive, because we helped make them rebels, and pardoning them, because we spare them for being what we helped make them."

"This must be the sentiment—that all parties have sinned together, and grow all guilty together—and that by the united efforts of all, the evil of the past and the present may be remedied for the future. This is to be noble, just, magnanimous, right all around.

"Southern slaveholders were always educated to regard their slavery as more than all else, and to be upheld and preserved at the expense of all else—even their religion—even the national government. Religion had to be sacrificed to slavery; that is, cut down to be consistent with it; and the Union and to be subordinate to slavery, that is, to State rights, which were only for the sake of slavery. Family to slavery became the one grand duty, till at last treason to the government was held in that light, and the only sin of being treason to the Union, it was fidelity to the South, to State rights, and to the institution for which both the South and State rights existed. Let the North put itself in the South's place, before it proposes to inflict a single punishment under the plea of justice."

"There is no possible need of taking a life. The rebellion is dead; its cause is dead; slavery is no more. Paramount State rights have disappeared; the Supremacy of the Union is established; future secession is out of the question. The simple arrest in our hands, and can be, as they ought to be, restrained of their liberty to do further harm, by incarceration. So can bail, dangerous men among the rebels, if necessary, in view of what they have done, be punished with incarceration. But no further than that under the plea of mere clemency, to this extent can be shown to Jefferson Davis himself.

"Land of the free—North, South, East, West—throw open thy doors to this justice and magnanimity, the justice of mutual repentance, and the magnanimity of universal forgiveness."

HIGH PRICES.—There is still, both here and elsewhere, much complaint of the high prices of the necessaries of life. This was cheerfully submitted to while there was visible any occasion for it. But now, when the value of currency has appreciated so largely, when other articles have gone down, when wages have declined, and the articles referred to are plenty, the high prices, maintained apparently by combined efforts, are felt to be unjust and unreasonable. In the Eastern cities, people are setting themselves against the imposition, by counter combinations—refusing to buy at the exorbitant rates.

Personal.

The losses by the defalcation of Smith S. Eastman, the absconded New York produce dealer, will figure up considerably larger than at first stated, amounting to quite a million of dollars.

Miss Anna Dickinson corrects the statement that she is studying for the stage. She says she has no such intention, and only desires to act well her part in the position in which the public have so kindly placed her "above her merits," she seems to think.

Gov. Fenton, of New York, is about to make a visit to the State prisons and penitentiaries, to examine their workings, and determine applications for pardon. He will occupy about three weeks in the examination.

Prof. Agazzis, while on the passage from New York to Rio Janeiro, delivered highly interesting and instructive lectures daily, which, though intended to more completely prepare his party for their proposed expedition, "furnished to all a rich repast."

W. W. Hall, editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, writes to the New York Postmaster, stating that "since May, 1851, (more than fourseen years,) of all the money mailed by me, not a single letter has failed to reach its destination safely; and of the tens of thousands of money letters sent by me, I have no reason to believe that a single one failed to come to hand. Reason: I always put in and took out the book and two letters."

Cyrus W. Field was dining with Mr. Gladstone at Piendilly, London, in 1863, when Mr. Gladstone remarked to him: "If your government shall be strong enough to put down this rebellion, it will do what no other government in the world could do."

Tom Thumb, who was among the visitors to the late Derby race, came back from it outside a handsome cab, the driver clutching him firmly around the body. He received a perfect ovation, and replied most condescendingly, not a portion of it to repress his complacency, as Tom Thumb smokes immense cigars, which have the appearance of a large bowsprit sticking out of his face.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—The removal of all trade restrictions throughout the South, by the President, combined with the activity and material advance in cotton, have stimulated and increased the demand for all kinds of cotton goods, in view of which, the market has ruled exceedingly buoyant, and prices of nearly all goods are higher. The total abolishment of the discriminating tax on cotton, and the total removal of all trade restrictions in the late rebellious States, promises the most beneficial results to the country, North and South. All accounts agree that there is a perfect dearth of fabrics in the South, and the demands from that section are urgent, and must continue for some months. The effect of the President's proclamation, abolishing all trade restrictions, was almost electrical. An active demand for nearly all kinds of manufactured goods immediately sprung up, and the sales have been heavy at steadily advancing prices. The stocks of some kinds of goods have been all bought up, and the market rendered completely bare.

A PATRIOTIC ARTIST—HIRAM POWERS.—A correspondent of the Boston Christian *Watchman*, who recently visited the studio of Powers, at Florence, says: "Though courted and petted by the English, who have been among his best patrons, Powers has always been true to his country, loyal to the core. Dr. Weld reminded him of a little incident which occurred a few months before, when the doctor was in his studio, and an English lady, or some one of secession proclivities, asked him if he had ever executed a bust of Jeff. Davis. 'No, madame,' said he, his bright eye flashing with fire, 'I hope that before long, an artist of an other profession than mine may have the pleasure of executing him.' We spoke of the readiness of the English to be on our side, now that success had crowned our arms. 'Ah,' said he, 'I know not which is the most annoying, when you are trying to get a heavy load up hill, to have some one fetch on his horse behind and pull you back, or, when you are going down hill, to have him put on his horse before and dash away with all fury to the risk of upsetting your load and breaking your neck.'"

A CASE OF BARRATRY.—A statute exists in this State defining the word barratry and imposing a penalty upon those guilty of it. Barratry consists in carrying out a propensity to sue other people regardless of justice. A man named Wm. Roberts has been arrested in Philadelphia on this charge. A woman rents from him a second story room. She deposed that she had been his tenant less than two months. She paid him two dollars and a half per month for the use of the apartment. She says that he has sued her always once, and sometimes twice a week, since she has been there. The last time he charged her with using her room for disorderly purposes. She was obliged to pay four dollars costs and to give five dollars for bail to keep out of prison. This was only one day after her husband returned to the army. To pay the costs involved in such continued prosecutions, she had pawned much of her clothing and the best of her scanty furniture. The case was a curious illustration of the miseries attending extreme poverty. Roberts is now in prison.

One of the gunboats ordered for the lakes was launched at Buffalo last Thursday. She is pierced for five guns, four broadside and one swivel gun, and will be completed by the 15th of August. Three other gunboats of like description are in progress of construction, one at Tonawanda and two at Cleveland. One of the latter was launched a few days ago.

General Intelligence.

An Istaelite ("without guile!") went into Camp Curtin last Thursday to buy up the small currency. The returned veterans did not relish the proceedings of Benjamin Abraham, and forming a squad, procured a rail, upon which they elevated the financier and treated him to a free ride around the camp, done up in the best style.

The present population of Iowa is upwards of 800,000. In 1860 it was 102,162.

Fourth of July excursion tickets from New York to Richmond, were disposed of in large numbers last week in New York; the excursionists to have sailed last Saturday by the steamer Yazoo, arriving at Richmond early Yesterday (Monday) morning, so that they will be able to spend the Fourth of July in Richmond, and return by the Creole, which leaves the following Saturday.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* writing from the interior of Canada West, says: "The more moderate people are to-day looking with hopeful hearts to the annexation of Canada to the United States, as the only thing that will save them from utter ruin. The fact is, a series of bad crops, coupled with the crushing effects of our war, have plunged the laboring classes deeply into debt, and seven-tenths of the county is under mortgage, and unable to pay the interest.

On Monday last there was a severe snow storm in the White Mountain Notch, which, turning to rain, caused a heavy flood in the mountain streams, and inundating the valleys below.

A German butcher, named Charles Schweiger, died in New York last Thursday from the effects of poison, caused by the bite of a fly. While at work he was stung by a fly, which flew from the back of a bullock. In a few hours his face began to swell. Liniments were administered without effect. The swelling increased to an enormous size, and extended down to the breast. A few days after he became delirious, and died in great agony on Thursday night.

An old lady who lived near the disputed boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, when she heard that the boundary had been finally established expressed the most heartfelt gratification that she was still a citizen of Ohio, as she had always heard that Michigan was celebrated for its chills and fever.

In the early part of the rebellion, a well-known citizen of St. Louis took the rebel fever and went South. His wife was the treasurer of a charitable association, and remained behind, very active in collecting funds for the society. She soon followed her husband, and failed to pay over the money of the association to her successor. A few days ago husband and wife came back to St. Louis with a flock of greybacks, distributing in splendid style at the Lindell Hotel. The *Democrat* suggests that it is a good time for the lady to settle her accounts with the charitable association.

The report of the Auditor of Kentucky gives the aggregate population of that State at 1,155,-068, as follows: White, 919,517; owners of slaves, 20,140; slaves, 225,184; total free colored, 10,681; Indians, 53.

One hundred and fifty Indians will take part in the procession at Buffalo, to-day, and will appear in the procession. Among the number will be twenty-five warriors, who distinguished themselves in the war of 1812. A number of other notable red men will also take part. Many of them will appear in their original and picturesque garb of their people, and will constitute one of the most attractive and pleasing features of the procession.

Denominational and Personal.

In the ecclesiastical meetings of all the religious denominations, one of the chief topics now under discussion is, how to increase the number of young men preparing for the ministry. The war very greatly checked the increase of students, and this added to the fact that an immense field is now newly opened to christian labor, causes a kind of crisis in this important interest. Many are proposing a system of lay preaching to meet the exigency. Doubtless something like this will be largely adopted.

We learn from the British *Patriot* that the House of Commons, on the 14th of June, by a vote of 200 ayes to 190 noes affirmed—

"That the universities were national institutions, given by the nation for national purposes, and which cannot be held exclusive claims of authority, and in which every Englishman, be he of what religious creed or denomination he may, has equal right, not only to education, but to all honors and emoluments and privileges he can gain by intellectual attainment."

The measure is not completed by this vote, but the action taken shows that little by little, the common people of England are securing substantial liberties which have heretofore been denied them.

The Baptist papers, in all directions, are uttering themselves freely with reference to Dr. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore, and his recent "Notes of Travel" in the South. Though Dr. Fuller has long been an apologist for slavery, it seems to have been supposed that nevertheless he would open the eye of his understanding and give him a better mind. But he remains true to his colors, it seems.

Dr. Massie, who has recently come the second time to this country from England, states that about £50,000 have already been raised in England to assist in the education of our freedmen, and that it is proposed to make up the sum of £200,000 by contributions.

The total receipts of the American Board for the month of May were $83,269 77.

The receipts of the Presbyterian Mission Board, for the financial year which has just closed, were $71,021—a sum greater than has been received in any previous year of its history.

The Reformed Dutch Board received last year $72,797, which was $30,000 more than in any previous year.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER'S PLAN.—The St. Louis Democrat says: "A gentleman who has been intimate with Southern planters for thirty years, gives us information of the course which some of these cotton growers have determined to pursue in relation to the cultivation of their lands. It is simply to let the lands out to any one, black or white, who may wish to engage in such employment, at a certain amount of the product per acre, or per bale, if the article raised is cotton. One planter, at the mouth of Red River, will have six or seven thousand acres in this way, proposes to retain one-fourth of a bale as a compensation for his land, and for ginning the tens of thousands of many letters we have, me, I have no reason to believe that a single one failed to come to hand. Reason: I always put in and took out the book and two letters.

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The merchants of St. Louis have agreed to call the Trade Convention proposed for that city, and the body will assemble in St. Louis about the first of October. Delegates are to be invited from all the cities and leading towns in the Southern, Western and Northwestern states, in the proportion of five representatives for each county, and ten or fifteen for each city, ranking, in all, some three hundred guests. They will be transported to and from their homes, and maintained at the hotels during their stay free of charge. A banquet will be given them and excursions made to all the chief places of interest in the city and its vicinity. The City Council and county authorities are to be petitioned immediately to appropriate ten or twelve thousand dollars each towards defraying the expenses to be incurred by their entertainment.

MARRIED:

BROWN—GLASS.—On Monday evening, July 3, by the Rev. E. E. Swift, Mr. WILL W. BROWN to Miss ANNIE E. GLASS, both of Allegheny City.

DIED.

NEILLIE.—On Sabbath evening, July 2d, MARY NEILLIE, wife of Robert Neillie, Esq., aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Lacock street, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at ten o'clock.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL AND YOUTHFUL COLOR.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.

London	Hair Color Restorer,
London	Hair Color Restorer.
London	Hair Color Restorer.
London, No. DYE.	Hair Color Restorer.
London	Hair Color Restorer.
London	Hair Color Restorer.
London	Hair Color Restorer.

It does not require any washing, or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfect state of the scalp by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and completely restores them to the original color, vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Preparations, and is the ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSER COMBINED.

Price, 75 cents per bottle, or $1 00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and N. NECARRAN & CO., Druggists, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. 1y20

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

Dr. Wilson's Recipe and Medicine can be procured at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street, Pittsburgh. jy3-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NO. 1 OIL LEASE.

A rare chance is now offered to parties desiring to invest in a first class

OIL CLAIM ON PIT HOLE,

near the famous flowing well of the U. S. Petroleum Company. Twelve shares only will be sold, each share a sixteenth. For particulars inquire at 55 Wood st. jy3-2t

FOR SALE—

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

near East Liberty Station, twenty acres, cheaper and on better terms than can be had elsewhere in that neighborhood. C. B. SEELY,

jy4 Fifth street.

BRANDIES—25 CASES VERY OLD and superior Otard, Dupuy & Co; 25 cases very old and superior Hennessy & Co., in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of RYAN & HAMMER, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent this day. T. B. Hammer withdrawing. All accounts to be settled by Jno. F. Ryan, who will continue the business. JNO. F. RYAN,

July 1, 1865. jy4-3t T. B. HAMMER.

PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK has declared a dividend of 8 PER CENT. out of profits last five months (free of Government tax), payable on and after 11th inst.

JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

jy4-1m

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT., (FREE OF TAX),

on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

jy4-3t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.

The President and Directors of this company have this day declared a cash dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, FREE OF TAX,

out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.

jy4-2w WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 4, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK,

free from tax, out of the profits of the last six months.

jy4-4t GEO. T. VAN HORNE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.

The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.

EDWARD MOYE, Treasurer.

July 3d, 1865. jy4-1w

DIVIDEND.

The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company at Hand street, are hereby notified that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

FRANK S. BRADLEY, Treasurer.

jy4-2w

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

PITTSBURGH, July 3d, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,562,342 58
United States Bonds	535,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	626,078 43
National Currency	98,332 50
Bills of Solvent State Banks	13,351 00
Cash Items and Remittances	153,345 09
Due from Banks and Bankers	10,284 87
Real Estate	3,253 16
Expense Account	1,153 89
	$3,988,132 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	360,000 00
Due Banks and Bankers	147 15
Due Treasurer of the United States	133,099 08
Due Depositors	2,362,133 63
Dividends Unpaid	1,115 00
Internal Revenue Tax Account	12,433 82
United States Certificates, 6 per cent.	117,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	100,000 00
Due by other Banks	261,611 59
	$3,988,132 05

CAPITAL.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	360,000 00
Due Banks and Bankers	1,459,853 00
Deposits	990,744 09
Due to other Banks	47,210 00
Contingent Fund and Earnings	712,658 26
	$4,210,491 61

The above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Sworn into before me this day, July 3d, 1865.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce

PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 3, 1865.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$311,386 70
U. S. securities	317,850 00
Due by Banks and Bankers	29,332 59
Bills of Solvent Banks	13,351 00
Specie and Legal Tender	153,345 09
Cash Items	10,284 87
Current Expenses	3,253 16
	$1,110,986 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	350,000 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	5,212 93
Deposits	199,270 39
Profits and Earnings	52,502 31
	$1,110,986 63

The above statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH C. CURRY, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. S. SMITH,

jy4 Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

ON THE MORNING OF MONDAY, JULY 3, 1865.

Loans and Discounts	$214,119 58
United States Bonds	570,250 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	164,197 11
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	164,180 10
National and State Bank Notes	20,025 00
Drafts, Checks, &c	15,712 31
Expenses	1,012 43
Premium and Interest on United States Securities	18,347 00
Over Drafts	15 51
	$1,295,572 12
Capital	$300,000 00
Contingent Fund	6,173 38
Circulation	270,000 00
Profit and Loss	7,991 37
Dividends unpaid	843 00
Deposits	707,343 31
Due Banks and Bankers	2,017 06
	$1,295,572 12

The above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BUTLER WARD, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. H. E. DAVIS,

jy4-2t Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh,

STATEMENT, July 3d, 1865.

CREDIT.

Loans and Discounts	$2,019,062 74
Real Estate	50,000 00
Gold and Silver Coin	29,767 50
Checks and Notes of other Banks	64,304 27
United States Bonds, 7 3-10s	1,170,950 00
United States Bonds, 6 per cent.	220,000 00
United States Bonds, 5 per cent.	150,000 00
United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent.	678,850 00
United States Certificates, 6 per cent.	117,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	100,000 00
Due by other Banks	261,611 59
	$4,210,491 61

DEBTOR.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Notes in circulation of the Exchange Bank	1,459,853 00
Deposits	990,744 09
Due to other Banks	47,210 00
Contingent Fund and Earnings	712,658 26
	$4,210,491 61

The above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Sworn into before me this day, July 3d, 1865.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce

PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 3, 1865.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$311,386 70
U. S. securities	317,850 00
Due by Banks and Bankers	29,332 59
Bills of Solvent Banks	13,351 00
Specie and Legal Tender	153,345 09
Cash Items	10,284 87
Current Expenses	3,253 16
	$1,110,986 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	350,000 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	5,212 93
Deposits	199,270 39
Profits and Earnings	52,502 31
	$1,110,986 63

The above statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH C. CURRY, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. S. SMITH,

jy4 Notary Public.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BREWER, BURKE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. E. BREWER,
RUSSELL W. BURKE,
ALDEN SPEARE,
FRANKLIN K. GREGORY,
CHAS. C. BURKE.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1865. jy3-6t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned continue the business of Brewer, Burke & Co., without change in style of firm.

GEORGE E. BREWER,
RUSSELL W. BURKE,
CHAS. C. BURKE.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1865. jy3-6t

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1865.

THE ANNUAL LISTS OF U. S. LICENSES AND INCOME TAXES have been received from H. A. Weaver, Esq., U. S. Assessor of this District, and are now ready for collection.

Payment must be made before the 1st day of August, otherwise *the penalty of 10 per cent. will be added.*

The Lists of Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville, and Pitt township, will be collected at my office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

The Lists of the boroughs of McKeesport, Elizabeth, and West Elizabeth, and the townships of Collins, Peebles, Liberty, Wilkins, Patton, Plain, Versailles, Elizabeth, Jefferson, and Mifflin, will be collected by Deputy Collector Wm. E. Harrison, who will give due notice by handbills of the times and places where payment may be made.

The Lists for the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, West Pittsburgh, and Temperanceville, and the townships of Baldwin, Snowden, Lower St. Clair, Upper St. Clair, Scott, Union, Charliers, Robinson, South Fayette, South Fayette, Finley, Moon, Crescent, and Neville, will be collected by Deputy Collector John A. Sergeant, who will give due notice by handbills of the times and places where payment may be made.

For the convenience of parties doing business in the city, Mr. Harrison will be at this office on Monday and Tuesday, July 17th and 18th, and Mr. Sergeant will be in attendance every Saturday, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WM. LITTLE,
jy4-d3t&w3t Collector 22d District, Penna.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 121 FIRST STREET.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

my2-1y

MUSICAL.

NORMAL MUSIC SCHOOL.—AT MEADVILLE, PA.—Term commences JULY 25th, and continues in session eight weeks. The design of this institution is to afford an opportunity for a thorough Musical Education to all desiring to prepare themselves either as Teachers or Artistes. THEO. E. PERKINS, for New York, will have charge of the Vocal Department. Terms for a full course, $20. For Circular, address Prof. N. COE STRWAICE, Herbillage, Pa., or COOK & HILL, or HENRY DAVIS, Esq., Meadville, Pa. jy1-3w

BOARDS FOR SALE.

Four car loads WHITE PINE BOARDS, on Grant street, lot of Pennsylvania Railroad, for sale.

Enquire of GEO. BINGHAM,
je28-1w Adams Express Office.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND, NO. 6,

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

Enquire at
jy3-2t NO. 45 HAND STREET.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FLEMING BROTHERS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Cochran Fleming withdraws from the firm, the business of which will be continued by John Fleming, under the name and style of Fleming Bros., as heretofore. All unfinished business of the late firm will be closed by John Fleming.

JOHN FLEMING,
CUTHBERT FLEMING.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1865. jy3-1m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between GEO. S. BRYAN and LOGAN & GREGG, in the Produce Commission Business, is this day dissolved.

July 1, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day entered into copartnership, as successors to the firm of Geo. S. Bryan & Co., under the firm of

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

FOR THE SALE ON COMMISSION OF

Pig Metal, Blooms, &c.

AT 74 WATER STREET.

GEO. S. BRYAN,
JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN India Rubber & Gutta Percha Combs.

The Hard Rubber Patents of NELSON GOODYEAR have been extended for seven years from May 6th, 1865.

The INDIA RUBBER COMB CO. of New York has the exclusive right to make and sell India Rubber and Gutta Percha Combs. On each of its combs is stamped "I. R. COMB CO., GOODYEARS PATENT, MAY 6, 1851."

The United States Courts have fully sustained these Patents, and all infringers have been made to pay costs and damages. Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has recently published, *by fine and imprisonment*, parties who have violated the injunction of the Court by manufacturing and selling infringing Combs. Any information that will lead to

The Daily Commercial

Your Mission.

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet;
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boat away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain steep and high,
You can stand within the valley,
While the multitudes go by;
You can chant in happy measure,
As they slowly move along,
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver,
Ever ready to command,
If you cannot toward the needy
Reach an ever open hand,
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep,
You can be a true disciple,
Sitting at the Savior's feet.

If you cannot in the conflict
Prove yourself a soldier true,
If, where fire and smoke are thickest,
There's no work for you to do;
When the battle-field is silent,
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting,
For some greater work to do!
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
She will never come to you,
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do and dare;
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

FRUIT GARDEN.—The thinning of fruit—watching of insects, especially borers in Dwarf Pears, Quince, Apple and Peach,—and summer pruning, are the main subjects of attention at this particular season. Where the soil is not very good, as may be noted by the weak growth of trees, a surface manuring may be yet given with advantage. Every day's experience more decidedly shows the great advantages to the pomologist of this method of applying manure.

Where new Strawberry beds are required to be made that will bear well the next season, the very first runners of the season should be selected, and layered into small pots. In about three weeks they should be cut from the parent stem and left to a separate and an independent existence for a few days. After preparing the ground properly for their reception, the pots should be well watered and the plants turned out into pots designed for them. They will then grow finely the present season, and bear surprising crops of fine fruit the next spring.

A warm, sandy loam is the best for a strawberry bed. A low and damp one is of all the most objectionable. Though warm and dry in one sense, it should be rendered capable of retaining moisture in the driest weather, and this can only be perfectly accomplished by draining and subsoiling. If the latter is done three feet deep, all the better.

Unless in a very sandy soil, a very heavy dressing of stable manure is quite objectionable. Wood ashes, ground bones, and matters of a mineral nature are far more advantageous.

Strawberries for forcing are treated in pots, as we have already described; but instead of being transferred to the open ground, when well rooted in the small pots, are repotted into five or six-inch pots, and these latter plunged in the ground to their rims in a spot the most favorable to strawberry growth.

After having grown well, and when they show signs of having formed a good strong crown, they are to be taken out of the open ground and gradually ripened by withholding water, taking care that it is not done so suddenly as to make the plants wither, or they will suffer much. Towards winter, they can be set in a cold frame and covered with dry leaves for a slight protection from the frost till wanted. Many begin to force at the beginning of the new year, when they are brought into the greenhouse, and must be set near the glass. A high temperature is fatal, 45° to 50° is sufficient for a few weeks, and 55° to 60° when the fruit is fairly set. They love to be frequently syringed, and guarded against Red-spider, which is their greatest pest. Where there is not the convenience of a greenhouse to force Strawberries, they may be had a few weeks earlier than usual by making a piece of ground slope to the southward, planting out as already described for garden culture, and then setting a glass frame over them. The nearer the frame and glass can be brought to the soil, the better and earlier will the crop be. Protecting from frost in Winter also adds to the earliness of the crop. The earliest variety to be had in the forcing should be employed.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The remarks of last month are applicable for Celery.

Sow Endive, and towards the end of the month transplant in rows. They should be set out in rows eighteen inches apart, and one foot from each other. The soil can scarcely be too rich for them. Seed may yet be sown for a later crop. The main crop of winter Cabbage is often planted the first or second week in July. In planting if the weather be dry, it is a good plan to make the holes before planting and fill up with water; after soaking away, the plants may be set in, and they seldom wither after, though without rain for a month. Another and more expeditious plan is to have the plants ready with their roots in a pan of water. They are then set into the hole at the time it is made. The water adhering to the roots then gives to the set out plants the advantages of puddling.

If Broccoli is a desired vegetable, it may be had all through the winter by being sown now. In about four weeks plant out into rich garden soil. On the approach of frost, take up the plants, with a portion of soil adhering, and pack them closely in a warm and somewhat damp cellar. They will continue to grow, and produce nice heads.

Beans may be sown up to the end of the month. For winter use, the White Kidney is a very popular, although other kinds are very extensively grown for the same purpose.

In some families, large, full grown Carrots are objectionable. Seeds of the Longe Orange, sown now on rich sandy soils, form neat and desirable roots before winter. The same may be said of Beets.

Cucumbers for pickles are also sown about this time. They usually produce a greater number, and consequently smaller fruit, than when sown earlier. The Short Prickly is the kind to employ.

RECIPE TO MAKE CURRANT WINE.

For several years we made a ten gallon keg of currant wine, which is of as good quality as any we have tasted, and is generally so pronounced by those who have had an opportunity to judge. The mode of manufacture is simple, and can be easily followed by any family having the currants and the disposition to make the wine. For general information we give the receipt after which we make it, and cordially recommend it.

The currants should be fully ripe when picked; put them into a large tub, in which they may remain a day or two; then crush them with the hands, unless you have a small patent cider press, in which they should not be pressed too much, or the stems will be bruised and impart a disagreeable taste to the juice. If the hands are used, put the crushed fruit, after the juice has been poured off, in a cloth or sack, and press out the remaining juice. Put the juice back in the tub after extracting it, where it should remain for about three days, until the first stages of fermentation are over, and removing once or twice a day the scum accumulating to the top. Then put the juice into a wooden—a demijohn, keg or barrel—of a size to suit the quantity to be made, and, to each quart of juice add three pounds of the best brown sugar; we prefer this to the loaf, and water sufficient to make a gallon. Thus, ten quarts of juice and thirty pounds of sugar, will give you ten gallons of wine, and so on in that proportion.

The cask must be full, and the bung or stopper left off until fermentation ceases, which will be in twelve or fifteen days. Meantime the cask must be filled up daily with water, as fermentation throws out the impure matter. When fermentation ceases, rack the wine off carefully, either from the spigot or by a syphon, and keep running all the time. Cleanse the cask thoroughly with boiling water, then return the wine, bung up tightly, and let stand for four or five months, when it will be fit to drink, and can be bottled if desired.

All the vessels, casks, &c., should be perfectly sweet, and the whole operation should be done with an eye to cleanliness. In such event every drop of brandy or other spiritous liquors added will detract from the flavor of the wine, and will not in the least degree increase its keeping qualities. Currant wine made in this way will keep for an age, unless it is—drank.

RED CURRANT JELLY.

With three pints of fine, ripe, red currants mix one of white currants; put them into a clean preserving pan, and stir them gently over a clear fire until the juice flows from them freely; then turn them into a fine hair sieve, and let them drain well, but without pressure. Pass the juice through a folded muslin or jelly bag, weigh it and then boil it *fast* for a quarter of an hour; add for each pound eight pounds of sugar, coarsely pounded; stir this to it, set the fire, until it is dissolved; give the jelly eight minutes more of quick boiling, and pour it out. It will be firm and of excellent color and flavor. Be sure to clear off the scum as it rises, both before and after the sugar is put in, or the preserves will not be clear. Juice of red currants, three pounds; juice of white currants, one pound; fifteen minutes; sugar, two pounds; eight minutes. An excellent jelly may be made with equal parts of juice of red and of white currants, and of raspberries, with the same proportion of sugar and degree of boiling as mentioned in the foregoing recipe.

PLANT MORE SWEET CORN.

Even up to July 15th sweet corn may be planted with a reasonable prospect of full ears before frost, and ripe ears if put in by the 4th. Each year's experience teaches us that we can scarcely have too much of the article, for after boiling freely, making corn pudding, fritters, etc., if there is any left to dry for winter use it will certainly be appreciated then. Many farmers have a fair supply for a few weeks, but neglecting to plant at intervals, so as to keep up a constant succession, they find the first planting growing tough, with none coming in to take its place. On the contrary, some families with forethought, have it on the table for nearly two months; and during that time it forms a large portion of their food—healthy, too—when plucked fresh from the stalks. There is always some crop coming off at this season, and later, to give room for later corn—after peas, early cabbages, potatoes, etc.; or it may be planted between the rows of potatoes, and grow a foot high even before the early crop, after which the field is its own. Besides the corn, the stalks make excellent fodder, often at a time when the grass is failing, and many persons are of the opinion that the sweet juice of the stalks somehow find its way into the milk.

CABBAGES.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in raising cabbages, is the ravages of the cut-worm. We have completely outwitted them for two or three years past, in a very simple manner. We take pieces of newspaper six inches square, tear a slit in one side to the centre, and insert the plant. Bring the slit edges together, and place a little earth or a pebble on the corners and the work is done. A platform of paper is formed around the plant, through which the worm cannot penetrate. We did not lose more than two or three plants from that cause the last two years. We always think it a great point gained when an effectual safeguard can be obtained against the ravages of insects, and we regret this as one of the discoveries of the age.—*Maine Farmer.*

CURRANT CONES.

I suppose every cook knows how to prepare rice blanc mange—if not, it will do just as well to cook rice in milk until it is so thoroughly done that being placed in a strong cloth, the material can be squeezed by the hand into a soft pulpy mass having no whole grains in it. This having been done, thin it if necessary, with new milk, to the consistency of a butter made for griddle cakes and then stir in nice, ripe red currants, one quart of fruit to two of batter. Fill small-sized, small-bottomed tumblers with the material; set the tumblers in a dish and the dish into a kettle of water, and boil twenty minutes. Turned out and served either hot or cold on suitable dishes, the cones bottom upwards, you have a very pretty and palatable dessert for the dinner-table.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts.
my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

FOURTH OF JULY—FOURTH OF JULY.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES.

Morning at 10 o'clock. Afternoon at 2. Evening at quarter to 8 o'clock.

SINGING AND DANCING.

Morning performance,
SECRET SERVICE AND SOLDIER'S RETURN.
Afternoon performance,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Evening performance,
STREETS OF NEW YORK AND UNCLE SAM.

MASONIC HALL.

MARTINETTI RAVEL TROUPE.

MARTINETTI, MARTINETTI, MARTINETTI.

GLORIOUS FOURTH.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES.

SIX GRAND PANTOMIMES.

GREAT GYMNASTIC FEATS.

JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

CAIN AND ABEL.

THE BRIGANDS.

VOL AU VENT.

THE RED GNOME.

SINGING AND DANCING.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

In front of the Hall after the evening performance, and a

MAGNIFIGENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

First Performance at 10 o'clock.
Afternoon Performance at 2 o'clock.
Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

Price of admission, 50 cents. Children half-price. Children in arms, 25 00. jy3-7t

VIGILANT PIC-NIC.

The annual Pic-Nic of the VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY will be held at

McKEE'S ROCKS, JULY 4.

The committee have enlarged the Platform, and made many other improvements in the Grove, and will try their best to leave nothing undone to make it one of the most pleasant Pic-Nics of the season.

James Perry leaves foot of Seventh street, at 8½ A. M., and 1 P. M. The Manchester Cars leave every ten minutes for Horse-ef Ferry, when Woods' Ferry will run across to the Rocks all day.

Music by Eckels' Band. Figures by James Scott.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—R. C. Elliott, L. Wilcox, Jr., Wm. J. Patterson, Jos. A. Drexler, Wm. F. Noble. jy3-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year all principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jy24-1y

IRON CITY PARK.

THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible of Pic-Nic Grounds, is offered to Societies, Lodges, Clubs, etc., who wish to hold Pic-Nics, on easy terms. Horse and Coalifion Bands always ready. Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained at Mr. AUGUSTUS HORVELBUS, Virgin alley, below Wood street, or on the premises.
jul7-1m PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.

STATIONERY.

COPYING PRESSES,
COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES,
ENVELOPES,
PAPERS of every description,
A large supply of STATIONERY,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
apH Corner of Wood and Third sts.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &C.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut west side,
dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, AND FRENCH PERFUMERY;
DEALERS IN
IVORY, RAW HORN, BUFFALO, AND RUBBER COMBS, TOOTH, NAIL AND HAIR BRUSHES,

A full assortment of fine English cutlery constantly on hand.

Stationers' Warehouse.

No. 75 John Street, New York.
se1-1y

1865. DIARIES. 1865.

Diaries of every variety for sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
no11-tf Corner Wood and Third street.

BANKERS' CASES,
POCKET BOOKS,
MONEY BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Gold Pens, superior quality;
Gold and Silver Pen Cases and Holders;
Plain and Fancy Inkstands;
Plain and Fancy Paper Weights;

LETTER PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
CAP PAPER,
BILL PAPER.

STATIONERY in great variety and of the best quality, always on hand.
W. S. HAVEN,
se6 Corner of Wood and Third streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW GOODS
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'
NO. 63 MARKET STREET, 3d door below Fourth.
je24

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

GALENA PIG--PURE AND SOFT--
For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.
Pumps of all kinds always on hand.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to promptly and executed neatly.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.
my22 129 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF
Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers
FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Also, a full stock of
SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,
AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE GOODS,

Just opened—
REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS,
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
REAL LACE BARBES.
These goods we offer at real bargains.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my19 77 and 79 Market street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
EASTERN HOUSES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
SERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jy10-tf

ATTEND THE GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
jy18

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE
ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 2d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6410 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or six Thousand Tons of superior charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River at all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, embracing Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and the fixes in office, wagons, carts, household effects, and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.
je21-tocl

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.

A. L. FLEURY,
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh,

Offers to give information on matters pertaining to

Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,

Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and plans for Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable prices.

MINERAL AND OIL LANDS

Inspected and reports given. jul2-tf

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."

J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,

Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. je22-3m

COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

GREAT SALE!

BY ORDER OF THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under direction of the Commandant, on
THURSDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1865,
Commencing at twelve o'clock, noon, at the
U. S. NAVAL STATION,
MOUND CITY ILLINOIS,
The following
GUNBOATS AND OTHER VESSELS,
Lately composing a portion of the
MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

Names.	Length on deck	Length keel	Breadth extreme	Depth hold	Tonnage	Draught aft	Draught forward
Argosy	156 ft	4 in	32 ft	9 in	4 ft	6 in	15 in	5 ft	2 in
Alexandria	89	9	15		5		10 in	3	3
Brilliant	177	6	34	6	4	11	1165	11	0
Collossus	153	2	31	9	4	2			
Curlew	159		32	1	4	6	1582	4	6
Cricket	151	1	32	2	4	3	1575	4	6
Champion	145	8	28	6	3	8	5-10	15	6
Exchange	158	3	34	8	4	1	118-10	16	4½
Fawn	158	8	30	5	4	3	12	4	6
Forest Rose	153		32	8	4	8	15	8	6
Fair Play							16	5	6
Fairy	187		34	6	4	4	18	5	6
Gen'l Pillow	81	5	17	1	3	8	75	3	0
Gazelle							16	5	6
Hornet	131	8	31	2	4	2	125	4	0
Juliet	155	6	33	2	4	9	18	5	6
St. Clair							18	5	6
Kenwood							16	5	6
Little Rebel							18	21	in
Mist	157	8	33	4	4	4	12	5	6
Marmora	136		32	5	4	3	1345	5	6
Moose	154	2	32	3	4	6	14	4	6
New Era	137	1	29	1	4	4	1345	4	6
Nymph	161	2	30	4	4	2	14	4	6
Naumkeag	156	10	32	4	4	8	13	5	6
Ozaukie	159	9	33	3	4	8	13	5	6
Paw Paw							220	9	0
Peosta	151	2	34	3	5	2	14	4	6
Prairie Bird	158	10	33	3	4	2	11	4	6
Petrel	147	6	28	2	4	6	5-10	13	2
Romeo	151	2	34	3	5	2	14	4	6
Robb	154	8	30	4	4	8	15	5	6
Reindeer	158		32	9	4	8	16	5	6
Springfield	154	8	26	11	4	4	10	3	6
Siren	154	7	32	2	5	1	5-10	16	4
Silver Lake	153	2	32	2	5	1	15	5	6
Silver Cloud	155		32	8	5	4	15	5	6
Tensas	91	8	30	5	3	5	5-10	11	6
Tuscumbia	177		36	10	6	7	25	8	6
Joe Torrence	179	1	45	8	7	8	5-10	20	8
Tyler	159	9	45	4	7	8	5-10	22	8
Volunteer							26	8	6
Lexington	177	7	36	10	7	3	28	8	6
			TUGS.						
Daisy	73	4	13	10	6	10	22	7	in
Dahlia							14	3	in
Hyacinth							14	3	in
Ivy							16	3	in
Laurel							16	3	in
Mattie	75	4	15	3	4	7	15	3	in
Pert							15	3	in

(Dimensions not given above will be furnished at time of sale.)

Together with their ENGINES, TACKLE, FURNITURE, &c., as will more fully appear in proper inventories and descriptions, to be exhibited to bidders at time of sale.

FIVE (5) PER CENT. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid within SIX (6) DAYS thereafter.

BILLS OF SALE will be given by the Commandant, for the Navy Department.

These vessels have been SELECTED WITH MUCH CARE, BY EXPERIENCED OFFICERS, with a view to their SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY for war purposes, and are generally strengthened and fitted out in good repair, can, at small expense, be put in excellent condition for commercial purposes.

The attention of STEAMBOAT AND RIVER MEN throughout the Valley of the Mississippi is especially invited to this opportunity to obtain good, light, draught vessels, admirably adapted to all stages of Western navigation.

Every facility will be given, and all information cheerfully afforded, to persons intending to purchase at this sale, on application to

COMMANDANT,
NAVAL STATION.
je29-7w MOUND CITY, ILL.

ATTORNEYS.

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
FRANKLIN, PA.
(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES:—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Marrow B. Lowry, Erie. my9

ROBERT ARTHURS..... JOHN W. RIDDELL
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,
Office, No. 135 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH.

Arrears of Pay, Bounties, Pensions for invalid Soldiers, Widows, Dependent Mothers, obtained, and Prize Money, Commutation for Rations, and Extra Pay promptly collected. No charge made unless successful in securing the claims entrusted to us.
my28-3ta-w3m

G. M. M'MASTER.....J. M. GAZZAM.....J. R. BUTTERFIELD
M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office, 98 Grant Street.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of Inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. my9

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy26

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 114 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
e2 No. 111 Fourth street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 8 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap15

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD HALLAM.
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by
oct21-1y E. MEGRAW.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,
No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.
Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st.
ap7-1y

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....W. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
ja25-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper Kips and calf-skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calf-skins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja27

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)

RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. G. GRAY,	E. E. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my28-2md	F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards, with front on which there are erected fourteen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of
A. ROESSLER,
jy3-tf 42 Fifth street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 30 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (50 feet), which there is a substantial three-story brick building, 46 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good order and nearly new. This is one of the best sites on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House, each containing five rooms, all substantially built in the best style, without the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of

S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.
jul4-tf

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE

Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke; copper steam pipes, Governor. Boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 13 flues, 12 inches in diameter. Steam gauge, 15 foot fly-wheel, with 8 feet drum 24 inch face, with iron arms. Also, attached to the drum a 4 foot circular sawing machine with worm safety valve and blower, frame bed for engine and wheel, all in excellent condition. Inquire at 114 Third street. jes-tf

A NEAT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 10 acres, neatly enclosed with stone fence, with large dwelling house, and 5 acres planted in Fruit of the very best selections. Also a great variety of small Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Also, a Spring of water. Also, a Well and Spring, situated 1 miles from the city, 1 miles from Manchester, opposite the Allegheny Cemetery, and 2 miles from Allegheny. The buildings are a neat 2 story dwelling, stable and carriage house, etc. Possession can be given at once. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,
je28 102 Fourth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres on the surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
27 Irwin Street.
June4-tf

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.—Notice to Stockholders of Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, and others interested.

WHEREAS, In pursuance of acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania approved April 7th, 1851, and March 2d, 1860, the citizens of the city of Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was pleased and legally authorized to levy and collect certain additional rates of toll issued by authority of said acts of Assembly, which certificates fell due on the first day of May last, and yet remain unpaid.

Now this is to notify all persons that the entire stock of said Company will be sold at Butler Plank Road Company, except such as may be relieved by payment of its proper proportion of said debt before the day of sale will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at the house of Frederick Garrow, in Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on

SATURDAY, 8TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day. The stock will be offered in lots to suit bidders, and purchasers will be entitled to certificates of stock, and to the benefit of some rights and franchises as were vested in the holders of said stock immediately before such sale.

Any stockholder may relieve his stock from sale by paying to James Brodin, Treasurer, before the day of sale, one dollar and fifty cents per share on the stock owned. The capital stock of the company is 3,200 shares, par value $25, which sum of $4,136, will include all the liabilities of the company.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
President of the Allegheny & Butler Plank Road Co.
Butler, Pa., June 9, 1865.—je16-td

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
2 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 11 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. T. Shaw, Practical Optician, 57 Fifth street:

MONDAY, July 3.	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	120	77
12 M.	90	76
3 P. M.	120	76
6 P. M.		77
Barometer at 6 P. M.		29 5-10.

FIXED AMMUNITION.—The steamer YORKTOWN yesterday arrived at this port, bringing up from Cincinnati 1,500 boxes of fixed ammunition, on government account.

OVERINGTON'S BENEFIT.—On Friday evening next, the accomplished Treasurer of the Theatre, Harry Overington, will take his benefit, and his numerous friends propose that it shall be a "bumper."

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Peter Casey was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Davidson, of Wilkins township, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Killen Williams.

RAILROAD OPENED.—The cars on the West Pennsylvania Railroad now run through from Blairsville to Freeport, so that the people of Blairsville have now two outlets open to the city.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Thomas Jones were before Justice Kelley, of Temperanceville, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Mary Jones, his wife. He was committed to jail to answer in default of $200 bail.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE FIRE MARSHAL.—N. Grattan Murphy, Esq., Fire Marshal, has appointed Burgess Spratt, of Manchester, Chief Assistant Fire Marshal of that borough, and James Stewart and Joseph Chudwick, assistants.

PATRIOTIC MOVE.—The steamers "Alex. Speer," Capt. Richmond, and "Kenton," Capt. J. H. Dunlap, will delay their departure for the lower ports until Wednesday morning, in order that the employees on the boats may have an opportunity of celebrating the Fourth at home.

SUNSTABBING IN JAIL.—Saturday evening last, James Stacy, one of the workmen employed in the Fitchburgh Cutlery Company, at Rochester, retired to rest at his usual hour. During the night he got up in his sleep, and in walking about he fell down a flight of stairs, breaking his arm and receiving other injuries.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, under the style of Eaton, Macrum & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of July, 1865. All debts owing to said late firm are to be settled either of the subscribers. E. H. EATON.
N. G. MACRUM.
J. D. CARLISLE.

Pittsburgh, July 3d, 1865.—jy 4t

STATEMENT
OF
THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, JULY 3, 1865.

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	$953 109 03
United States Bonds	500,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	311 800 95
Due from Banks and Bankers	188,555 16
State and National Bank Notes and Checks	89 912 53
Real Estate	42 259 21
Furniture and Tax Account	11,685 11
Certificates of Indebtedness	7,000 00
Total	$2,105,588 92
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	357,300 00
Circulation (State Bank)	623,115 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	2,168 00
Due to deposits	450,014 52
Dividends Unpaid	2,086 50
Contingent Fund (State Bank)	150,712 53
Profits and Earnings from February 1st	33,692 43
Total	$2,105,588 92

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. N. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn unto before me this day.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
jy4-3t

CARPETS.
ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS
Tapestry Ingrain,
EXTRA SUPER AND FINE
CARPETS,
China and Cocoa Mattings,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT PRICES
Lower than Ever Reached this Season.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth street.
jy29
CARPETS.
REDUCTION!
THOMPSON & GROETZINGER,
No. 116 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Are now receiving a full assortment of the latest styles American and English Brussels; also,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
To which they would call especial attention. Also,
VELVET
RUGS, MATS AND OIL CLOTHS,
Which will be sold at reduced prices. je5-1m
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF CARPETS!
Desiring to afford the public an opportunity of purchasing goods at popular prices, corresponding with the decline in gold, and impending fall in merchandise generally, we have this day marked down prices throughout our entire stock, and offer the largest and most complete assortment of new and choice patterns Brussels, Velvets, two and three-ply Ingrain, floor oil cloth, window shades, &c., at a reduction of 25 to 33 1/3 per cent.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Second floor, next to Postoffice and Custom House.
mh21
EINSTEIN,
ROSENFELD
& Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 8, Broad St.,
NEW YORK.
We draw at sight, and at sixty days, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe.
Parties opening current accounts, may deposit and draw at their convenience, the same as with the CITY BANKS, and will be allowed interest on all balances over ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum. Orders for the purchase or sale of various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, executed on Commission. my29-lm4aw
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am the bona fide owner of Land Warrant, numbered eighty-four thousand nine hundred and four, calling for One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land, dated September 4, 1855, issued originally to MARY Douthett, widow of Robert Douthett, private in Captain Verdin's company, Virginia Militia. Warrant assigned by her to Dr. Robt. M. Findle, of Pittsburgh, on 21st January, 1857, and acknowledged before R. Wells, Justice of Jackson county, Virginia, and certified by James Greer, Clerk of the Court of Jackson county, Virginia; that I have never sold, assigned or voluntarily parted with my right to the warrant in question, and that I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a reissue of the same. G. MCCOOK,
City of Pittsburgh.
je27-lmaww
WINES-SPARKLING, MOSELLE,
Chambertin, Burgundy, Medoc St. Estephe, Medoc St. Julian, St. Pierre, St. Julien, in glass. Very old Port, Cherring and Maderia, for medicinal purposes, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.
je30
LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
je4

Serious Charge.

DISPATCH, of Monday, mention was made of the arrest of Jacob Reynolds and Thomas Whalen, residents of South Pittsburgh, charged with the larceny of a cow. Since that time fuller developments have been made. It appears, from what we can learn at the Mayor's office, that on Wednesday night last, a valuable Durham cow, belonging to Joseph Spencer, of second street, was stolen from his stable. The cow was missed during morning, and information being made before the Mayor, the Deputy Officers Wilmot and Thornburg, of the "emergency" police, to search for her. After hunting through the city, the officers learned that a cow, answering the description of the stolen animal, had been placed on the ferry by Reynolds and Whalen, and taken by way of Temperanceville, Tinkerville and Shaderville to Frank Kauff's tavern, in Lower St Clair township, and put into a field belonging to Kauff. The officers arrested the supposed thieves on Friday, who gave bail for a further hearing on saturday next. The officers then notified Kauff that the owner of the cow had been discovered, and requested him to keep her until called for, when Mr. Spencer would pay any reasonable charges. In the meantime, however, Reynolds, after being released on bail, visited Kauff, and securing possession of the cow, drove her back to Mr. Spencer's house. The officers, being satisfied that Kauff was concerned in the larceny of the cow, arrested him, and brought him before the Mayor, who held him to bail to answer at Court. There are other circumstances connected with this larceny, which it is not deemed advisable to make public at present, but it is probable that the mysterious disappearance of many cows belonging to residents of this city will be accounted for at the hearing of the parties on Saturday next.

Amusements To-day.

VIGILANT PICNIC.—Those who wish to enjoy themselves pleasantly to-day, will find the attractions of a trip and stay at McKee's Rocks, on the Ohio, altogether agreeable. The members of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company have been making unusual exertions for the past month to render their annual pic nic the grandest affair of the season, and they will undoubtedly succeed in doing so. There is every reason to believe that the number on the ground will be exceedingly pleasant and agreeable. Visitors can reach the grounds during the day by taking the Manchester Passenger cars, and crossing the river in the Wood's run ferry-boats.

THEATRE.—There will be three performances at the Theatre to-day—the first at half past ten in the morning, the second at two in the afternoon, and the third at the usual hour in the evening. In the morning the plays will be "The Secret Service" and "Soldiers Return." In the afternoon, the ever popular but much abused "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and in the evening, "The Secret Service" and "Uncle Sam." The performances will be interspersed with singing and dancing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, corner Penn and Wayne Sts.

This company was organized on the 20th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—SAM'L GRAHAM.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, | H. S. RIDDON,
WESLEY COULTER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.
je3-1y

MURRAY OIL COMPANY.
W. P. MURRAY, PRESIDENT.
J. H. LYDAY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

This Company owns in Fee Simple a Farm containing EIGHTY SEVEN ACRES AND FORTY-FIVE PERCHES, located on Brevort Run, (a tributary to Cherry Run,) and lying between Cherry Run and Oil Creek.

TWENTY-EIGHT LEASES have already been made to responsible parties, among whom will be found the names of some of the oldest and most successful operators on the Creek.

The entire tract will accommodate from 125 to 160 Wells.

The farm is surrounded by four of the most celebrated oil producing farms on Oil Creek and Cherry Run and is in close proximity to the "Reed" and "Mountain" Wells, and about one mile from the "Walnut Bend" Well. The company offer a limited number of shares at the Subscription Price.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE.

Maps of the property, together with all information regarding the property, and organization of the Company can be obtained at the office of
STEEL & BAILEY, Agents,
my29-tf Wilkins Hall.

NATURAL LUBRICATING OIL
FROM THE
HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY'S
NEW WELL (NO. 2),
ON
West Hickory Creek, Venango Co., Pa.

THIS COMPANY ARE NOW RECEIVING OIL from the above well, of which they are the exclusive owners, and are prepared to fill orders for delivery at this point at the shortest notice.

The oil is of a specific gravity of 32 degrees Baume, and has been pronounced, by all who have tested it

The best Lubricator in the Market.

Orders from Railroad Companies, Jobbers and large Manufacturers are solicited, and will receive prompt attention. Parties can, at all times, rely on a PURE and UNIFORM article.

FLEMING & BROTHERS,
Agents for Hickory Farm Company, No. 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. my23-1m

WM. M. MURRAY. L. WILCOX
WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near Leak & Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND FACTORS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front street Pittsburgh, 31 Broad street New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. ap20-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
no28 22 and 24 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.
se7

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS.
The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right for Allegheny county to manufacture BOLLES'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS for CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells.
Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, at a fair price, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent, as the patent fee is included in the price per foot.
Founders and others now manufacturing this Pipe will please take notice.
Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange Pipe, as well as Castings generally, furnished promptly on receipt of order.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN.
Successors to Isaiah Pennock,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
mh28-6m Office and Wareroom, No. 141 Wood st.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

CARBON OIL
For sale in Five Gallon Cans.
ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET.
ja7-1f

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. de20-6m

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

PHOTOGRAPHS.
DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.
Having completed all the arrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to
HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
COLORED IN INK, OIL OR WATER COLORS.
His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
P. L. H. DABBS,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.
jy28

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples:
3 " Plaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
jy28 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

MANUFACTURERS.
RAILROAD
CAR WHEELS AND AXLES
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly
Superior Rolled Axles.
mch1-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS.

THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY—Manufactures of
PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.
Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with extra care, from the best refined cast steel, manufactured by Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, and both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar goods in the market, whether of American or British production.
SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GEORGE JEFFERSON.
jul7-3m

HARTLEY, BABCOCK & CO.,
No. 58 Smithfield Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Stretched, Cemented and Rivetted Leather Belting, Lace Leather and Hose.
Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose, Wool Packing and Buckets, &c.
Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.
Hose Couplings and Nozzles, Copper and Iron Rivets and Burs, &c.
Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys.
ap14-tf

W. SMITH. DAVID E. PARK. JAMES PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 140 First and 126 Second streets, manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of coal oil retorts, and stills, gas and water pipes, and irons, for irons, wagon boxes, steel moulds, pullies, hangers and couplings; also, jobbing and machine castings of every description made to order. Having a complete machine shop attached to the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. apl4

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
Manufacturers and dealers in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware. Also, Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers. A large assortment of Japanned ware for furnishing hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Bird Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Cream Freezers, Tea Trays, Bird Cages, Parrot Cups, Tinplated Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of Stoves.
jy28

FALLSTON WOODEN WORKS,
BAILEY & McCANDLESS,
Having purchased from Miner & Merrick the Fallston Woodenware Works, we are now prepared to fill all orders for Buckets, Tubs and Washboards. Orders addressed to us at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or left at 72 Water street, or 271 Liberty street, will receive prompt attention. my24-3m

JOHN MAFFETT. JAMES OLD.
MAFFETT & OLD,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Oil Well Pumps and tools, Brass and Iron Castings, Plain and Swivel Boards, Cable Clamps, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address MAFFETT & OLD,
fe17 P. O. Box 1112.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse, No. 118 Water street, four doors below the Monongahela House
se11 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machine Steel, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth street. je5

BRANDSAND STAMPS
Cut to Order, in Every Style,
BY
JAMES BOWEN,
136 WOOD STREET
my13

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Corner Point avenue and Duquesne Way, near Point, Pittsburgh.
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL WELL ENGINES, DRIVING PIPE,
And all machinery used about oil wells. Machinery and castings made to order. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York references given.
ap3-6m

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL,
Corner of Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.
feb7-1f

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS,
AND SMALL MACHINERY,
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street Birmingham. Office, No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
jy6-1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second, near Short Street,
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price,)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Lamp Posts, Sash, Weight and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for machinery, &c.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order.
jy26-1

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6-1y

ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREET,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES,
James Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Patent and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. ap10

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
je4

C. H. SPANG. D. B. HERRON. J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
Warehouse, Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
je5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved Screw, Lever and Drop Presses; Cutting and Stamping Dies; and general agent for the famed Olmsted's late improved combined Double Seamer and Setting Down Machine combined (Grenlar Square and Bevel Cutters, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds made to order.
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street,
ap15 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Hub Car Wheels.
se17 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, Nos. 119 First and 120 Second Streets
PITTSBURGH PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 3.

STOCKS.

The number of operations on the street this morning was very small, most of them bulls. European advices quoting advance in Erie to 58 and Illinois Central to 83½ had a very buoyant effect upon these stocks, and there was a sharp rise in prices, although business was restricted to a small amount of stock offering. Erie was in demand and advanced to 58, but fell to 57½, and then rallied again, and at the close, stood at 58¼. Illinois Central rose to to 131 bid. No stock offered.

GOLD

opened weak and prices run down to 138, after the announcement of the fall in 20's to 71, by the Chinas news, gold rose to 140. Transactions were very light. There were very few

PETROLEUM

operators down town to-day. No business done of any account.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The adjournment of the stock board and gold room has been followed by a general cessation of business, except the settlement of obligations maturing to-day, and legally due, and transactions in foreign exchange. The transactions on the street in gold are merely nominal, scarcely sufficient to sustain a quotation. The price as opened at 138, but the quotation appeared to exceed the views of buyers and the price tended downward. Orders have been received by the America for five-twenties. The uncertainty about the price in London on the 21st, arising from a discrepancy in quotations by the Asia, makes holders indisposed to name a price. We hear of no important transactions up to noon. Ten-forties are quoted at 98. There were considerable transactions in Erie on the street, and the stock sold up to 58; at that figure large lots were disposed of, and the price receded to 57¼. The balance of the list was not very active, but prices were firm.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 23.—Flour steady. Sales 900 bbls at $6.75 for No 1 Spring, $7 25 for Red Western, $8 25 for White, $8 for double extra. Wheat lower; No 2 upper Lake Spring $1 12@1 12½, and 20,000 bush No. 1 Red at $1 26. Corn 81c for No. 1 Illinois. Without sales in other grains at Western Canal unchanged. Flour 38,000 bbls; wheat 9,000 bush; corn 94,000 bush. Lake imports 12,000 bbls flour, 80,000 bush wheat, 30,000 bush corn. Canal exports 9,67 bbls flour, 47,000 bush wheat, 7,000 bush corn. Shipped by railroad 250 bbls flour.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Receipts, 1,000 bbls flour, 53,000 bush wheat, 127,000 bush corn, 58,00 bush oats. Shipments, 1,400 bbls flour; 104,000 bush corn, 35,000 bush oats. High winds inactive. Provisions quiet. Freights firmer. Flour dull. Wheat—demand altogether superior; prices 2½@3c lower. Sales at $1 20@1 03 for No. 1, 1 c lower and declined 2c for No. 2. Corn steady. Corn steady at 80@80c for No. 1, and 80@82c for No. 2. Oats in fair demand and easy at 43@44c; closing at 42½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Flour dull. Corn and the demand altogether speculative; declined 2½@3c, closing at 91c for No. 1, and 87@88c for No. 2. Corn steady at 80@81c for No. 1, and 80@82c for No. 2. Oats quiet at 43@44c. Provisions dull. Highwines inactive. Freights firm; Corn to Buffalo 12c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Trade suspended to-day. Cotton declined 1c. Flour dull and nominal. Coffee quiet. Wheat declining, $1 60@1 90. Corn quiet, 78@79c. Lard dull; tubs declined to 7½. Petroleum firm. Whisky steady.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 3.—Wheat less active at $1 20½. Corn 86c, oats 39c. Receipts the last week, wheat 17,000 bush, corn 22,000. Shipments 2,000 bush wheat, 6,000 bush corn.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Business is dull in all departments. No sales in Bulk. Whiskey $2 08, and firm. Provisions firm. Lard is up.

New York Wool Market.

July 1.—While there is no general activity, there is a little more inquiry for good wools, due to supply immediate wants, and the improved tone noted in our last is fully sustained. The transactions in domestic fleece will amount to 2,000 lbs. Illinois, Wisconsin, State, Pennsylvania and Ohio XX at 80@85c; fine do, 75@80c; medium do, 70@75c; coarse do, 65@70c; pulled wools are in good request and steady. Sales 100 bales Super, at 70@75c; No. 1 do, 65@70c; No. 2 do, 60@65c; fine do, 55@60c; coarse do, 50@55c. California wools are in fair demand, but the business is light. We notice sales of 150 bales Super at 33@36c; 150 do, White Russian, 45c; 100 do, Mexican, 40c; 200 do, Mission, 37c; 200 do, Extra fine, 50c; do, White Domestic, 60c, also in Philadelphia, next month, 3,000 lbs for buyers and part sellers option; 10 bbls Free at 60@65c for dark; straw to straw, 68@70 for light straw to prime light; 65@70 for dark; and 67@71½ Saxonia Fleece, 60@65 cash.

Received at New York since 1st January—

	bbls.	1865.	1864.
Reported same time	212,057	1864.	1863.
From New York	galls.	3,769,701	7,787,813
Other Ports		1,072,222	4,190,690
Total	galls.	4,842,022	11,978,503
Same time 1865	galls.		17,410,922

Cincinnati Provision Market.

July 1, P. M.—The Provision market, with a little easier feeling as to mess Pork, but greater firmness as to bulk Meats. There are no offers for mess Pork above $34 50, though $35 is generally asked.

Bulk Shoulders and Sides would sell at 12@12½c, with some readiness; but Hams are held for another fraction, and 14c higher on the latter. Sales of 50,000 lbs Sides at 12c, and 50,000 lbs Shoulders at 9½c were recorded.

Bacon Meats are in some request. Shoulders are held at 9½c, and Sides at 13½ to 13¾c.

Sugar-cured Hams are scarce and firm at 25c; Plain at 20@21c.

Lard would command 15c to a moderate extent, but is held higher.

New York Fruit Market.

July 1.—The demand is very limited, but prices are unchanged, with the exception of Lemons which continued upward. Sicily Oranges and Lemons are very scarce and wanted. An invoice of the latter arrived yesterday, per steamer from London, and will be offered at auction this morning. The sales are 5,000 box Layer Raisins at $5 15@5 20; now held at $5 25@5 30; 2,000 do at $5 05; 500 qr do, $1 05; 400 box Boxes do, $6 50; now held at $6 60; 1,000 do at $5 75; 2,000 boxes do, $5 85; 2,000 boxes half do, $3 25; 2,000 boxes quarter do, $1 75; 2,000 boxes Eighth do, $1 00; 2,000 boxes Fifth do, $1 25; 2,000 boxes Tenth do, $1 50; 2,000 boxes Twentieth do, $2 00; 2,000 boxes Fortieth do, $2 50; 2,000 boxes Eighteenth do, $3 00; 2,000 boxes Twenty-fifth do, $3 25; 2,000 boxes Fiftieth do, $3 50; 2,000 boxes Hundredth do, $4 00; 2,000 boxes Two-hundredth do, $4 50; 2,000 boxes Four-hundredth do, $5 00; 2,000 boxes Five-hundredth do, $5 50; 2,000 boxes Thousandth do, $6 00; 2,000 boxes Two-thousandth do, $6 50; 2,000 boxes Four-thousandth do, $7 00; 2,000 boxes Five-thousandth do, $7 50; 2,000 boxes Ten-thousandth do, $8 00; 2,000 boxes Twenty-thousandth do, $8 50; 2,000 boxes Fifty-thousandth do, $9 00; 2,000 boxes Hundred-thousandth do, $9 50; 2,000 boxes Two-hundred-thousandth do, $10 00; 2,000 boxes Four-hundred-thousandth do, $10 50; 2,000 boxes Five-hundred-thousandth do, $11 00; 2,000 boxes Thousand-thousandth do, $11 50; 2,000 boxes Two-thousand-thousandth do, $12 00; 2,000 boxes Four-thousand-thousandth do, $12 50; 2,000 boxes Five-thousand-thousandth do, $13 00; 2,000 boxes Ten-thousand-thousandth do, $13 50; 2,000 boxes Twenty-thousand-thousandth do, $14 00; 2,000 boxes Fifty-thousand-thousandth do, $14 50; 2,000 boxes Hundred-thousand-thousandth do, $15 00; 2,000 boxes Two-hundred-thousand-thousandth do, $15 50; 2,000 boxes Four-hundred-thousand-thousandth do, $16 00; 2,000 boxes Five-hundred-thousand-thousandth do, $16 50; 2,000 boxes Thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $17 00; 2,000 boxes Two-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $17 50; 2,000 boxes Four-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $18 00; 2,000 boxes Five-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $18 50; 2,000 boxes Ten-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $19 00; 2,000 boxes Twenty-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $19 50; 2,000 boxes Fifty-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $20 00; 2,000 boxes Hundred-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $20 50; 2,000 boxes Two-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $21 00; 2,000 boxes Four-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $21 50; 2,000 boxes Five-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $22 00; 2,000 boxes Thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $22 50; 2,000 boxes Two-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $23 00; 2,000 boxes Four-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $23 50; 2,000 boxes Five-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $24 00; 2,000 boxes Ten-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $24 50; 2,000 boxes Twenty-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $25 00; 2,000 boxes Fifty-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $25 50; 2,000 boxes Hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $26 00; 2,000 boxes Two-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $26 50; 2,000 boxes Four-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $27 00; 2,000 boxes Five-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $27 50; 2,000 boxes Thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $28 00; 2,000 boxes Two-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $28 50; 2,000 boxes Four-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $29 00; 2,000 boxes Five-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $29 50; 2,000 boxes Ten-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $30 00; 2,000 boxes Twenty-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $30 50; 2,000 boxes Fifty-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $31 00; 2,000 boxes Hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $31 50; 2,000 boxes Two-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $32 00; 2,000 boxes Four-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $32 50; 2,000 boxes Five-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $33 00; 2,000 boxes Thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $33 50; 2,000 boxes Two-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $34 00; 2,000 boxes Four-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $34 50; 2,000 boxes Five-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $35 00; 2,000 boxes Ten-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $35 50; 2,000 boxes Twenty-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $36 00; 2,000 boxes Fifty-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $36 50; 2,000 boxes Hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $37 00; 2,000 boxes Two-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $37 50; 2,000 boxes Four-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $38 00; 2,000 boxes Five-hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $38 50; 2,000 boxes Thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $39 00; 2,000 boxes Two-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $39 50; 2,000 boxes Four-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $40 00; 2,000 boxes Five-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $40 50; 2,000 boxes Ten-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $41 00; 2,000 boxes Twenty-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $41 50; 2,000 boxes Fifty-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $42 00; 2,000 boxes Hundred-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousand-thousandth do, $42 50; 2,000 boxes Two-hundred-